The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,679 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th May.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
			TUESDAY	
M MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2983	600	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4968	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3509	700	W. Barratt	28th "
SURAT	3142	560	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 360, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Varona	3,500	550	18th May.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,201	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1.0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	———	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

STEAM TO ANTWERP ON OR ABOUT 15TH MAY.



THE "GULF OF VENICE," 3,050 tons. 450 H.P. Capt. Swan, of the Thames and Mersey Line of Steamers to Australia, will sail as above.

Has splendid accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers. Spacious cabins, saloon amidships Inspection solicited.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1886.



HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	22nd May.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY OF CARTHAGE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

PAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,801 tons, on MONDAY, 10th May, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th May, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 22nd instant. Carries a surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices :—

			Cash Prices.
4½ by 3½	per doz.	Rs.	1 12
5 by 4	"	"	2 8
6½ by 4¾	"	"	4 0
7½ by 4½	"	"	4 8
8½ by 6½	"	"	6 8
9 by 7	"	"	7 8
10 by 8	"	"	10 0
12 by 10	"	"	14 8
15 by 12	"	"	24 0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 10
Eighteen Penny	do.	do.	" 1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	" 1 2
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	" 1 12
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	" 2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	"	4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	"	8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	"	13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	"	27 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	"	68 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	"	6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	"	12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	"	20 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	"	14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.	"	32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c.	"	48 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"FERRINTOSH."

"Your Ferrintosh is an exceedingly nice, clean Whisky, and in my opinion, as a very small tippler, the best going."

THE above is one of a number of genuine and quite unsolicited testimonials as to the quality of our "Ferrintosh" Scotch Whisky, the superiority of which we take great pains to maintain.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

"FERRINTOSH"
PURE SCOTCH WHISKY.

An excellent judge states that he considers our Ferrintosh to be "a very judicious distillation," which, "for purity and delicacy of flavour could hardly be surpassed," "and is not by any in the Indian Markets."

Per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS. } BOMBAY AND POONA, { "TEMPLE HOUSE," CAMP, BHOODWAR PEIT CITY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

NUSSER'S PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

White, Rs. 12 ; Yellow, for playing at dusk, Rs. 12-12 per doz.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE have a large and choice selection of Fine Tropical Angolas, Soft India Tweeds, Thin Serges, &c., suitable for Hot Weather Wear.

Also a large and varied assortment of fine Coloured French Cambrics, soft Zephyrs, Oxford Cloth or Jute mixture, rich unshrinkable Flannels, Silk and Wools, White and Coloured Spun Silks for Shirts and Sleeping Suits.

The Prices of all Goods in our Manufacturing Departments are as reasonable as those paid at Home, and the fit, style, and quality are in all cases guaranteed.

Patterns, Catalogue, and Self-measurement forms will be sent on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES !
RACING WATCHES !!
RACING WATCHES !!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S
ORANGE PEKOE.

Very fragrant, full rich cup. One lb. packets, Re. 1-12 ; 5 lbs. tins, Rs. 8-2.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LD. :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.

VERY DURABLE.
THE NEW COLORS.
SNUFF, TABAC, CINNAMON.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'
"FAMILY MIXTURE."

Good flavor, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use. One pound packet, Re. 1-4

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S TEAS :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'
"PLANTATION MIXTURE"

Of Holta Tea Company's Teas,
Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavor, the most economical tea offering. One lb. packet, As. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S TEAS.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS :

HOT WEATHER.

ICE CREAMS, CREAM SODAS, NEAPOLITAINES COOLING DRINKS, ICE NEAPOLITAINES, PUDDINGS.

orders
for private dinners promptly executed.

CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, BON-BONS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CARDS to orders, on the latest style.

ÆRATED WATERS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S
HOLTA MIXTURE.

Fragrant, pungent, full cup. One lb. packet, Re. 1-8.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LD. :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
9 0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
AND FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1886.
Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE AND BALLET OF THE APPLE HARVEST.
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe.
Wonderful Effects.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, "Limited."

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. TUCKER, Manager.

Bombay, 7th May 1886.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRAMWAY LINE will be OPENED to the VICTORIA GARDENS THIS MORNING, the 8th inst.
Fares will be the same as they have hitherto been to and from Byculla.

By order,
A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Superintendent.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor; situated in a quiet locality; large airy Rooms.
Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.
A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Proprietor—S. PATMAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date and during my temporary absence from Bombay, Messrs. A. BISCALDI and DARASHAW SORABJEE will jointly act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 7th May 1886.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the WORK of constructing certain roads on the Esplanade, Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the undersigned until 1 p.m., on Monday, the 17th instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th May 1886.

NOTICE.

IT has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that on account of increasing demand for the celebrated *hand-made* "Mission" Table-linen, Shikar Cloth, &c., some dealers here have imported machine-made cloth, in imitation of the Original Mission goods; intending purchasers are therefore requested to note that goods not bearing the label of the "Mission Industrial Establishments" are not genuine. ORIGINAL MISSION goods can be had retail from Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Fort, or wholesale from the undersigned, at 32, Meadow Street, Fort.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.
Bombay, 7th May 1886.

CHUBB'S
PATENT WRITING BOXES,
With and without Travelling Covers.

FITTED with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys; Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-pad, Note-paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand with space for letters and papers beneath the Tray.

	Rs.	a.
No. 1—15 in. long by 10 in. wide by 5 in. deep...	41	4
No. 2—15 in. long by 10 in. wide by 6 in. deep ..	45	0
No. 3—17 in. long by 11 in. wide by 7 in. deep...	48	12

Illustrated price list free by post.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

GRAND SHOW
OF
SILKS AND SATINS
COMMENCING
MONDAY, MAY 10TH,
FOR SIX DAYS ONLY.

WE shall be offering our well-known qualities at the following greatly
REDUCED RATES:

TRIMMING SATINS	Rs. 1-8
PLAIN COLOURED SATINS	„ 2-4
PLAIN CORDED SILKS	„ 2-14

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable two-storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. Pechy. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a very desirable BUNGALOW at Bandora on the Seashore. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable SHOP in Hornby Row, Fort. It is just put in splendid order. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of building materials of bungalows at Colaba, with its out-buildings for removal.
Under instructions from Colonel W. Merriman, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th May, 1886, at 3 p.m., on the premises, for removal, of all the materials of the Government property, known as Military No. 70 bungalow at Colaba, with its out-building, up to level of the ground.
Lot No 1.—A permanently built bungalow, consisting of stone and lime masonry wall, plinth, teakwood doors and windows, paved floor and steps, and double-tiled roof with plank ceiling.
Lot No. 2.—Stable consisting of stone and lime masonry wall, teakwood doors and windows and double-tiled roof.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
Also, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m., at our Sale-room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, on account of the Underwriters, landed ex. s.s. "Peshawur."
M—1 case damaged drums (small).

SALE of Flour Mill with its Machinery and fixtures, &c., by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Collett and Co. (Limited), the Mortgagors.
Under instructions from the Mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th October 1885, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May 1886, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said Collett & Co. (Limited) as Lessees for a period of 10 years from the 15th day of June, 1885, in all that piece of Furzundari land held by the Furzundar Mr. Shapurjee Jiwajee Bottlewalla, together with the bungalow, stables, outhouses, fruit trees, shrubs and plants standing and growing thereon, situate at Grant-road, No. 1, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurements 3,993 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said Furzundar under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the East by a Public Road; on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land partly belonging to Mr. Lakhpura Jaspura and partly to Mr. Vundravandas Jumnadas; on or towards the North by the property of the said Mr. Vundravandas Jumnadas; and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Dinsha Maneckjee Petit, which said bungalow, stable and outhouses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 105, and for some time past have been in the occupation of Mr. Cowasjee Nanjee, and are now in the possession of Collett & Co. (Limited), a Joint Stock Company registered at Bombay under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882. Together with the Flour Mill and all the machinery and fixtures, &c.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen on application to the undersigned as well as to the Mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Balkrisna and Bhagvandas, at their Office, Church-gate-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th May, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

FOR SALE at Jaffer Sulleman's Bazar six pairs of well-matched GREY and BAY ARAB HORSES.

WANTED a "Boy" who understands English. No Hamal kept. Apply 60, Cumballa Hill.

ACHEMENES—12 choicest named sorts most distinct, 3 annas each, or Rs. 2 per doz. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., (Bombay).—Shareholders are entitled to drawbacks on their purchases and free carriage of goods within a certain radius.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., (Bombay).—Annual Subscribers are admitted on payment of Rupees 10 for the first year, and Rupees 5 for each subsequent year.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., (Bombay).—Clubs, Messes, Hotels and Schools are enrolled as annual Subscribers for the sole use of such institutions only.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., (Bombay).—Forbes Street, Fort, Cumballa Hill, and Market Purveying Dept.—Rules, &c., are being prepared.

WANTED a furnished BUNGALOW for six months certain on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy, on moderate terms. Apply to R. D., care of this paper.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! Just received a choice assortment for the hot weather. Prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED EUROPEAN BANDMASTER for 26th Bombay Infantry, at Karachi. Applications, stating terms, and forwarding testimonials, should be made to the BAND PRESIDENT.

ON VIEW, Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck's very valuable household furniture, life-size oil-paintings of the Royal Family, Piano, English-built Landau, Horses, &c., at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

MEMBERSHIP of the SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, and the use of the Institute's Library, are now extended to up-country residents. For particulars apply to the HON. SECRETARY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON nothing is better than a Glass of Cold Drink, Cream Soda, and Ice-creams, which can be had of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY. Who likes to have a good Mocha Coffee? Try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

THIS DAY and TO-MORROW our shop is CLOSED.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

THE AUTOMATICAL UMBRELLA.—The greatest novelty of the age. Opens when the owner pronounces the magic words.—CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Rampart-row.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, 6 horse-power PORTABLE ENGINE and 4 inch centrifugal pump, both in good order. Apply Machine Exchange Co., 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LIESINGER BEER, vastly superior to any of the so-called "Pilsener" Beer sold here. Rs. 14 per case of 3 dozen Bottles.—W. H. NEBEL and Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have a good fit and cheap TWEED SUITS, should only go to Y. A. LACKA & Co. Sure to save their money. Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED, by the Ward Room Officers, H. M. S. "Bacchante," a STEWARD, and 1 SERVANT. Best references required. Apply on board between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, Brougham, Arab Horsed, and English Harness. Turn-out, Rs. 850, or would be sold separately. Waler, 7 years, 15, 1½ hands, and harness nearly new, Rs. 600. Apply to L. Penny, Altamont.

WANTED, an Indo-British or Native Young NEEDLE-WOMAN to take charge of a child 5 years old. Must speak English well. All found. Apply personally to "A. S." Address "FOUND," at this office.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

A YOUNG MAN holding 12 years' Government service and accustomed to hard active service, is anxious to obtain similar employment abroad in any capacity. Services (not menial) given in exchange for a passage to Europe. References and, if necessary, reasonable security provided. "C. B. H.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 2,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FOR T

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	₤3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	₤800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PILSENER BIER.
FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.

In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints .... „ 3 12 „

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	–
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	„ –	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	–
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	–
CLARETS. From A. Hermann and Co., Paris.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	–
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	–
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	–
Chateau Li Roo St. Estephe	„ 21 0	–
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	–
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	–
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
Clarets.—Continued. From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
arlovitz	„ 12 0	„
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	„ 24 0	
From A. Doignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lerveire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	–
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha.	Large tin,	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	„ 1 4	0
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ –
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ –
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ –
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ –	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ –	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ –	„ 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P. Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Ree and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Parel-road, Byculla.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, at Khandalla, a very desirable bungalow. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a small comfortable room with bath and cook-room. Rent, only Rs. 25. For particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable SHOP at Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. Alterations will be made according to the incoming tenant's desire. For rent and other particularly apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 / 5½ / 5 / 3½	per cent per annum subject to	18 months / 12 „ / 9 „ / 6 „	notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.
PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)
For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866"—Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of COOVERJEE JEEWAJEE TASKER, deceased, (who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of October, 1884, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of March, 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PESTONJEE COOVERJEE TASKER, one of the sons of the said deceased, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Messrs. CHALK and WALKER, Solicitors, for the said Pestonjee Cooverjee Tasker on his behalf at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Cooverjee Jeewajee Tasker, deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 13th day of May, 1886, as after that date the said Pestonjee Cooverjee Tasker, as such administrator, will proceed to administer the said assets, having reard only to the claims to which the said Administraton shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent if subsequently will be recognized. Dated this 6th day on April, 1886.

CHALK & WALKER,
Solicitors for Pestonjee Cooverjee Tasker, Administrator of the Estate of Cooverjee Jeewajee Tasker, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reverend MR. BRAZ FERNANDES, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, and the VICAR of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacao has CONTRACTED TO SELL to the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, all that piece or parcel of land or cocanut oart, called or known by the name of RANSETT and SACRAMINTO, situate near Punsawady, at Mahim Wood, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Nos. 347 and 355, measuring 5242 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the water Danda, or the oart belonging to the late Eduljee Cooverjee, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the west and south by the oart of Succaram Ragoonath.
Notice is hereby also given that the said Reverend Mr. Braz Fernandes, has contracted in his own right to sell to the said Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
All that piece or parcel of land or cocoanut oart, called or known by the name Ransett, situate at Mahim, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 473. measuring 4,676 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the oart of Bautister Quiney, on or towards the west by the oart of Ally Saiba, on or towards the north by the oart of Peerbhoy Raijee Mingee and Framjee Sorabjee, and on or towards the south by a public passage.
ALL PERSONS having claims on the aforesaid properties or either of them either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office, in Apollo street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE MARKUS KLEYSER, LATE OF SIMLA, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII, of 1866, the Trustee and Mortgagers Act, and to Section 319, Act X, of 1865, and the provisions of the Indian Trust Act II, of 1882.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against the estate of the late MARKUS KLEYSER, late of Simla, deceased, who died at Friedenweiler Bavarian Schwartzwald in the German Empire, on or about the 19th February, 1885, that they are required within three months from this date to send in their claims with vouchers and other proofs attached, to the undersigned at Simla, to whom, as Acting Executrix (by the last Will and Testament of the said deceased appointed) probate was granted by the District Judge of Simla, on the 3rd day of December, 1885. Also that at the expiration of that time she, the said executrix, will proceed to distribute the assets belonging to the said estate in discharge of such lawful claims as she shall then know of, and she will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims she shall not have received notice at or before the time of such distribution. All persons indebted or holding any valuable securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested without delay to pay the amount, owing by them and deliver the said securities or property to the undersigned who is alone entitled to give valid receipts for the same.

GRACE WATSON,
Executrix to the Estate of the late Markus Kleyser, deceased.
Simla, 12th April, 1886.

GEORGE SHOEBRIDGE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the Estate of GEORGE SHOEBRIDGE, late of Bombay, a Foreman at the Gas Works at Bombay, aforesaid, European inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay on the 7th day of September 1885, and Letters of Administration with the will annexed to whose Property and Credits was on the 6th day of April, 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to LOUIS PENNY, the duly constituted Attorney of JOHN FREDERICK CARNELL, the surviving Executor named in the will of the deceased, having effect throughout the presidency of Bombay for the use and benefit of, and limited until the said John Frederick Carnell should obtain Probate to be granted to him), are required to send to the said Louis Penny, at the office of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, 5, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 13th day of May, 1886, as after that date the said Louis Penny as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said John Frederick Carnell as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1886.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Administrator's Solicitors.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	„ 24-0.	„ 24-0.	„ 22-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.
The price is Rs. 30 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the ollowing:—

	Rs.
MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	„ 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	„ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	„ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	„ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	„ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

		Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN— Extra Sec	per case	Rs. 6 0
*WACHTER & Co.— "Royal Charter," Extra Dry	„	„ 58 4
PERINET and FILS— Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	„	„ 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.— Dry Monopole	„	„ 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"— Extra Dry, our own shipping	„	„ 53 8
MOET and CHANDON— Brut Impérial, very dry	„	„ 54 0
Extra Superior	„	„ 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	„	„ 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY— For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	„	„ 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY— Carte Blanche	„	„ 34 8
*SAUMUR— Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	„	„ 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ramblers, 4-30 p. m.
Band, B. B. & C. I. R., Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Guilford (s), from Liverpool; Satara (s), Busreh; Diamond City, Bankok; Shah Jehan (s), and Sumatra (s).

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Kurrachee and K. Coast; Kepler (s), Hull; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Hydaspes (s), London; Kashgar (s), Singapore and Hong-Kong; Singapore (s), Colombo and Shanghai; and Glenmorven (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Khiva and Guildford entered, and the s.s. Kashgar left the dock yesterday.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

CYCLING.—The Bombay Ramblers meet this day at the Bandstand at 4-30 p. m. A general meeting will be held at 9 p.m. on Wednesday next, at No. 2, Church Gate Street, and gentlemen interested in cycling are kindly requested to attend.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A COOLY.—Nicholas De Cruz, a steward on board the s. s. Loodiana, reported to the police on Thursday that a cooly whom he entrusted with a box containing his kit of clothes, valued at Rs. 150, to convey to his house, absconded with the same.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Balla Anunta, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night at Duncan Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Prince's Dock Extension works, on the body of Bhickajee Ramjee, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at the works. He fell into the excavation, which contained about 20 feet of water, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Luckmichand Ambersey, a shopkeeper in Duncan Road, reported to the police that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning he found the lock of his box removed, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and cash and silver embroidery, of the collective value of Rs. 288, stolen from it. The complainant suspects a nephew of his named Maloojee Wullub and one Mulia to have committed the theft. Inquiries are in progress.

NATIVE THEATRICALS.—The Alfred Dramatic Company have for some time past been performing to crowded houses a new social play, contrasting the Parsee domestic life of the past with that of the present. The piece is full of smart and funny sayings which keep the house in good humour from the commencement to the end. The company consists of some of the most popular native actors, and is under the guidance of Mr. Nanabha R. Ranina. The play will be repeated to-night, perhaps, for the last time, at the theatre opposite the Boree Bunder station.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Patel, at 5 o'clock this evening :—

March	We'll never go back no more	Miller
Quadrille	The Wedding	Strauss
Selection	Patience	Sullivan
Valse	Fairie Voices	Winterbottom
Cavatina	Polinto (I. Martin)	Donizetti
Polka	Trotzkoffchen	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P and O Co's s. s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, sailed yesterday for London with the European Mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR LONDON.—Major Pearse and Mrs. Hannant.
FOR VENICE.—Mrs. Scott, and child.
FOR SUEZ.—Hon. Justice Scott.

A DISPUTED CLAIM FOR RENT.

AT the Small Cause Court on Thursday, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the suit of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naigaumwalla and another Parsee, the executors of the last will and testament of Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigaumwalla, deceased, against Dorabjee Jamsetjee Naigaumwalla, to recover Rs. 1,550, for the use and occupation of the 4th floor of a house at Girgaum, and of houses at Malabar Hill and Naigaum, came on for hearing. Mr. Lang, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rustomjee Patel represented the defendants,

The plaintiffs in their plaint stated that Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigaumwalla, the father of the plaintiffs and the defendant died at Bombay on the 19th September 1882, leaving a will, dated 3rd September 1882, whereby he appointed his three sons, the plaintiffs and the defendant, the executors, and also the residuary legatees. The will was proved in the High Court, and the probate thereof was obtained by the first plaintiff on the 13th October 1882. By an agreement, dated 21st November 1884, made between the first plaintiff and his brother the defendant, it was amongst other things agreed that a house situated at Malabar Hill and also a house and stable situated at Naigaum, and forming part of the estate of their deceased father, should be made over to the defendant for and in lieu of his share in the residuary estate, and that the defendan should pay to the first plaintiff the sum specified in the agreement for equality of partition, and that both the plaintiffs should be entitled to the rest of the moveable and immoveable estate. The first plaintiff was ready and willing to perform his part of the agreement, but the defendants refused to do so, and after a lengthy correspondence between the solicitors of both parties, the defendant and the second plaintiff applied for and obtained probate of the will of the testator under the right reserved to them by the original grant to the first plaintiff. By another agreement made between the plaintiffs and the defendant on the 24th April 1885, it was argued to refer certain matters in difference relating to the agreement of the 21st November 1884, and the administration of the estate to the sole arbitration of Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, who, on the 12th September 1885, made his award and confirmed in effect the agreement of November 1884. In pursuance of this award the plaintiff, in October 1885, executed to the defendant a conveyance of the houses at Malabar Hill and Naigaum. At the time of the execution of the agreement of the 21st November 1884, the defendant lived on the 4th floor of a house on the Girgaum Road, which formed part of the estate of the deceased, and which under that agreement was released to the plaintiffs. The defendant paid rent in respect of that floor at the rate of Rs. 50 per month up to July 1884, and in May 1885 vacated the premises without giving notice to the plaintiffs, and went to reside in the house at Malabar Hill. He also let a portion of the house at Malabar Hill and received the rent, and in June 1885 he also took possession of a house at Naigaum. The plaintiff claimed from the defendant Rs. 1,550 for the use and occupation of the 4th floor of a house at Girgaum from the 1st August 1884 to the 30th June 1885, and of the houses at Malabar Hill and Naigaum from the 1st June 1885 up to the 30th September 1885.

The defendant denied his lialility, and argued that the plaintiff had no right to bring this suit against his co-executor.

Evidence was then gone into, after which his Honour came to the conclusion that he was impressed with the weakness of the plaintiffs' case and could not look upon it favourably. The claim for the Naigaum house was an after-thought, and it was evident that the plaintiffs tried to sue their co-executor, which they could not be allowed. His Honour therefore dismissed the suit, with costs, Rs. 51.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 7.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

LIABILITY OF AN ARBITRATOR.

CHUTTOORBHOOJ WALLJI AND ANOTHER vs. GOVERDHUN PETAMBER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Pinhey, who decreed the defendant to pay to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,387, with interest and costs. Mr. Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the appellant and defendant ; and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Muljee, for the plaintiffs and respondents. The arguments in the appeal were heard some days ago; and their Lordships, having taken time to consider their decision, gave it to-day. The plaintiff's had brought the suit in the Court below to recover from defendant Rs. 4,000, which they had paid him as a deposit to abide the result of an award which was made by him and Purshotum Govindjee, his co-arbitrator, or by the umpire Lukmidas Khimjee. Disputes having arisen between the plaintiffs and one Ruttonsey Lilladhur, they were referred to arbitration ; and plaintiffs then paid to defendant Rs. 4,000, to keep the sum with himself by way of deposit to abide the result of the award. The arbitration, however, fell through ; and the plaintiffs required the defendant to repay to them the amount of the deposit. The defendant alleged he had paid the sum to Ruttonsey ; and the plaintiffs said this was in direct violation of the express agreement upon the faith of which they were induced to make the deposit with him The defendant, on the other hand, affirmed that the plaintiffs were indebted to Ruttonsey Lilladhur in about Rs. 7,000 ; and that he paid the Rs. 4,000 to Ruttonsey with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs. He denied that he was acting in collusion with Ruttonsey ; or that he paid away the amount in order to benefit him. Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said that a new ground had been taken by the appellant in affirming that the Rs. 4,000 formed part of the assets of the partnership. This defence had not been raised in the defendant's letter or in the written statement. The earlier correspondence, which was relied upon, admitted the liability, but said nothing about the deposit ; and the Rs. 4,000 were held to be shop funds. That was expressly denied by the plaintiffs. On the whole, their Lordships did not think that the Rs. 4,000 formed part of the assets. The appellant was contradicted by his fellow-arbitrator ; and their Lordships confirmed the judgment of the lower Court with costs. An injunction with reference to the money was dissolved.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A SUIT TO CANCEL THE APPOINTMENT OF A TRUSTEE.

MATHOORADOS LOWJEE AND OTHERS vs. GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this matter which was heard on the 3rd inst. The plaintiffs prayed the Court to cancel the appointment of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, a solicitor, as one of the trustees of an indenture by which the land, buildings and plant belonging to the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company were held in mortgage. Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs ; the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the first defendant ; and Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, for the other defendants, Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee and Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday.

His Lordship said : I am of opinion that the defendant Pestonjee Kavasjee was not validly appointed a trustee to the indenture of the 23rd November 1883. The 16th clause of that indenture defines the arrangements to be observed in regard to the appointment of a new trustee. The debenture holders are to vote. The debentures are payable to bearer. The executors of the deceased debenture-holder, Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee, in order to increase their voting power at the meeting of the 27th February last, had handed some of his debentures to mere nominees, and sold others to other persons for valuable consideration. Both nominees and alienees for value attended the meeting, but were excluded by the defendant, Goculdas, who acted under the advice of the company's solicitor. This advice was that these nominees and alienees were not entitled to vote or attend the meeting, because the executors had not yet obtained probate.

These facts were undisputed. As regards the alienees for value, it is admitted by the Advocate-General, who has appeared for the first and third defendants, that if the transfer had been made in Kessowjee's lifetime, they would have been entitled to vote. The question which has been argued is whether the mere fact that the executors of Kessowjee's will had not, on the 27th February, obtained probate, had the effect of depriving these debenture-holders for value of the ordinary right to vote ? The point is much the same as one that arose in Sheik Moosa vs. Sheik Essa (Law Report, VIII. Bombay, 241.) The following passage from the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, is relied on by Mr. Macpherson, who supports the rights of the alienees. It refers to the construction of Act V of 1881. (Reads.) In England, the executor, before he proves the will, may do almost all the acts which are incident to his office except only some of those which relate to suits. I think, then, that as the executors are, by consent of the counsel for the defendants, to be treated as if they had obtained probate from the date of the hearing, that their alienees for valuable consideration had at the date of the meeting the ordinary rights of other debenture-holders under this indenture, and that they were entitled to vote and ought not to have been excluded. A contrary ruling would interfere with the negotiable quality of such debentures and the means of the holder to protect his interest. One of the conditions in the form is that they were payable to bearer, and the company is not bound to take notice of the trusts or enquire into the title. The case of the mere nominees or bailees is a little more difficult. But no express authority has been shown me to warrant their exclusion ; and I cannot say that they do not come within the terms of "debenture-holders present in person," in clause 16 of the indenture which gives the right to vote. I have to interpret this document just as in the cases of transfers of shares, such as Pulbrook vs. Richmond Consolidated Mining Company, IX. Chancery Division, 610 ; and in Stranton Iron and Steel Company, Law Reports, XVI., Equity, 559, the articles of association had to be interpreted. (Reads.) See also Pender vs. Lushington, VI. Chancery Division, 70. Decree that Pestonjee Kavasjee has not been validly appointed, and is not a trustee of the indenture of the 23rd November 1883. That he be restrained from acting as such, and that the surviving trustees, Goculdas Madhowjee and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, do within one month proceed in the manner provided in the said indenture to call a meeting and elect another trustee. The costs of the suit to be paid by the trustees out of the trust property, and as between attorney and client.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THIS is what the *Guzrat Mitra*, a native paper of Surat, writes about technical education :—We can only be much amused at the cavilling of many writers in the press at the attitude of the Indian authorities towards higher and particular systems of national education. Our heart is full both for higher and every other education. But while the general cry is decidedly want of employment, and the woful absence of trades and arts, don't seek to swamp it by crying out that Government intends placing its foot upon higher education. It will do nothing of the kind ; it can never do it even if it wished it. The highest and the broadest and the brightest prospects of academical sciences and literature have been most commendably and most unreservedly placed before us by the voluntary efforts of this very Government, and we cannot help being amused at the ill-thought fears so widely expressed by our brethren. What we all have do now is to incite monied and cultured men to enlarge the foundations and superstructure of the educational and instructional edifice of Native India. Let British statesmen tell us frankly all the unsavoury truths which they may have to say on this question.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—	£
a Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,300,695
Remitted from 1st April, 1886, to 1st May 1886	936,800
Balance to be remitted from 2nd May 1886 to 31st March, 1887	12,363,895
a Budget estimate for 1886-87	13,331,400
Deduct amount drawn by Secretary of State in excess of the amount provided in revised estimate of 1885-86	30,705
Amount to be remitted in 1886-87	13,300,695

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST PROPERTY.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgment in the suit brought by T. F. Evans against the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor, of Hyderabad, claiming Rs. 60,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by him at the Wellington Reclamation. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented the Port Trustees ; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the Sirdar.

His Lordship said : Before dealing with the different questions of law which have been argued by the learned counsel, I will state what I take to be the principal facts admitted or proved regarding the accident which occurred to the plaintiff on the night of the 1st September last, when he fell into a hole dug on the land known as the Wellington Reclamation. This land belongs to the Port Trustees, and was in their possession on that date, but an agreement had been made, whereby the land was to be leased by them to the second defendant, who was accordingly let into possession in February last. I find it proved that for some years the Port Trustees have been in the habit of letting most of this land for tenting purposes in lots marked out with pegs, but the tents were taken down each monsoon. Besides this the Trustees have for several years let some bungalows situated on the side near the Dockyard to a Mrs. Nicholl and a Mr. Green. A road along which carts could pass led from the Apollo Bunder road to these bungalows. But there is an ample body of evidence to show that people have been in the habit of crossing the land diagonally for the last two or three years at least without any hindrance or prohibition. This is proved by plaintiff, who used the path for the last eighteen months, by different witnesses who used to visit at the bungalows, and by the head butler of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, who says that he and the other Club servants used it. The path was a short cut to the Fort. It went across the tenting ground to a small gate, which was generally open, at a corner described by most of the witnesses as the corner near Muraglia's shop, which adjoins the highway. No express permission had ever been given to the occupants of the bungalows, or the members or servants of the Yacht Club to make use of this path. It was a mere beaten track, and so far from being a public way, it was from time to time obstructed in the tenting season by the ropes and pegs of tents. The plaintiff had for some time been in occupation of the bungalow belonging to the Port Trustees, but let to Messrs. Green and Read, who were paying them rent for it at the period when the accident occurred. He had the option of using the broad road leading to the Apollo Bunder. But to go to the Fort, where his business was, that way would be traversing two sides of a triangle, and like the occupants and servants of the Yacht Club, and the visitors to the bungalow, he used the beaten track across the tenting spaces in his goings to and fro. For this he had no more than a bare tacit permission ; his user was by license and not of right. This is proved by the witness for the defence. On the morning of the 1st September last, he left his bungalow and went to his business in the Fort as usual by the short cut. He returned about eleven o'clock at night, when as usual he entered on the short cut by the gateway near Muraglia's shop. After walking about twelve paces he kicked against something and then tumbled into a hole, from which fall he certainly sustained bodily injury and pecuniary loss. Now it is admitted that the digging of this hole was only begun about three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The plaintiff had apparently had no notice of its being dug or of any intention to dig it. The night was very dark. He had been at the Volunteer Club after his dinner ; and many questions have been put as to his sobriety that night. There is direct corroboration of his own statement that he was perfectly sober ; and many respectable witnesses have confirmed his statements about his general abstemiousness and sobriety. I am quite satisfied, therefore, that he was not at all under the influence of liquor. I find that there was no negligence on his part nor any want of ordinary care and caution. It is admitted that there was no fence round the hole, nor any light which might enable persons using the path to avoid the danger, nor any whatchman present. Plaintiff says the hole was cut across the pathway, and that there was earth lying about on the path when he examined it next day. He gives the dimensions as about 8 feet square and 5 or 6 feet deep. Mr. Green says the hole was cut into the path, so as to prevent the path being used. He thinks it was 5 or 6 feet square and 4 or 5 feet deep. A police inspector, Mr. Saunders, saw the place next day. He says "there had been a path, but 3 feet thereof was covered by earth, and a portion of the path dug away." Mr. Squires, an Engineer of the Port Trust, saw the place on the 5th September. The hole then appeared to be 3 feet 6 in. in depth. In his report he mentions the diameter as 8 feet. This evidence appears to me to corroborate plaintiff's statements. I am not disposed to believe the Maistri Ghelabhai, whose labourers dug the hole, and who suggests a depth of only 2 or 2½ feet and a length of only 4. He says the hole was 1½ feet distant from the path, and that he carried away the excavated earth. I do not believe these uncorroborated and contradicted statements. He tries to minimize the cause of the accident, while the plaintiff exaggerates the size of the hole a little. I see no sufficient reason to believe Ghelabhai's uncorroborated statement about his having tied two bamboos across the gateway to prevent the entrance of animals. No one else has seen these bamboos. The matter is not mentioned in the written statement. The story is contradicted by plaintiff, who in most of his statements is corroborated by respectable witnesses, and whose veracity can more safely be trusted. Before adverting to the loss or more of the injury sustained by plaintiff, I may here state that in my opinion he did sustain damage, personal and pecuniary, through his falling into this hole. I am of opinion that there was negligence in digging a hole like the one in question across a path used by several licensees, and in placing no person nor light to warn passengers using the path of the danger arising from the hole, and the excavated earth which was heaped up near it. Two circumstances rendered the giving of some notice or warning more important. The excavation was begun late in the day ; the night was very dark. Mr. Ormiston says he would have put a light up under such circumstances. The digging of the hole is described by Ghelabhai, who was the servant of Mr. Hewson, a Civil Engineer in this business. Mr. Hewson employed him at a money wage, and by Hewson's orders Ghelabhai bought tools and a pump. Hewson had told him he meant to make a trial pit to ascertain a good foundation for a big building. He is not shown to have taken or directed any precautions to prevent injury to people using the pathway. Ghelabhai says about this—"He did not return till 3 p. m., and then pegged out a spot and asked us to dig that spot. We dug it. Having pointed out that spot and pegged it out, he went away. We dug till 5-30 p. m." The plaintiff seeks to make the Port Trustees liable on the grounds stated in the plaint, viz., that they gave Hewson the permission to dig, although there was a right of way appendant to the occupation of Green's bungalow over the short cut. In letter from plaintiff's solicitors, dated the 29th January (Ex. D), it is suggested that the Trustees are liable as the owners of the property. In his argument Mr. Russell has urged that Hewson's digging was done under permission of both defendants. The second defendant, who repudiates all liability issued on the ground that he dug the hole by his servants, agents or workmen. Among other defences the second defendant pleads that he employed Hewson, a competent engineer and contractor ; that the second defendant was not in possession, and that the hole was not dug by his orders or by his servants or workmen, and that Hewson having got the Port Trustees' permission entered on the land, and without any control or interference from the second defendant took such steps as he thought necessary. In fact, the defence shortly stated is that Hewson was not an agent or servant of the second defendant. but a contractor. We have on these pleadings to see what relation the evidence shows Hewson to have borne to the different defendants. I will take his relation to the Port Trustees first. It has been admitted by the learned counsel for the plaintiff that Mr. Hewson is a Civil Engineer of considerable experience, and it has not been suggested that he is incompetent or that he is a careless man or in any way professionally unfit. What passed between him and the Port Trustees is contained in his letter of the 1st September, and their Engineer's reply. Hewson says he is instructed by the second defendant to make three borings which, as Mr. Ormiston has told the Court, are small holes about five inches in diameter easily filled up. He got this permission and no other. Instead of making borings he made the pit already described, without, so far as the evidence shows, the knowledge or sanction of the Trustees. The accident occurred the same night, so no question of the continuance of the nuisance or danger being allowed by the Post Trustees arises on the evidence. There is no evidence that Hewson was in any respect an agent or servant of the Trustees. The law seems settled by authorities. The Port Trustees were under no special obligation or duty to plaintiff, a bare licensee, who had no right except their permission to use the path, to keep that path in a safe state or in good order. (Houson *vs.* Smith, Wilkinson *vs.* Fairie, Bolch *vs.* Smith, Sulivan *vs.* Waters which sums up a great many of the same kind.) Under the circumstances the plaintiff took the permission with its concomitant circumstances and it may be perils. He was his own insurer. The principle is thus expressed in Gauthret *vs.* Jones with its limitations *Per* Willis, J.—"If I dedicate a way to the public, which is full of ruts and holes, the public must take it as it is. If I dig a pit in it I may be liable for the consequences, but if I do nothing, I am not."

"To bring the case within the category of actionable negligence, some wrongful act must be shown, or a breach of some positive duty : otherwise, a man who allows strangers to roam over his property would be held answerable for not protecting them against any danger which they might encounter whilst using the license. Every man is bound not wilfuly to deceive others, or to do any act which may place them in danger." Way *vs.* Hedges is even stronger. I am not aware of any principle, and the industry of the learned Counsel has not availed to cite any authority under which an owner or occupier who, without any negligence either of commission or omission, licenses a proper person to enter on his land to do a lawful act not in its nature dangerous or injurious to others, can be held liable in damages, if the person so licensed does something of a different kind, unbeknown to the owner or occupier, which may make the person who does it or his employer or principal liable for negligence. For these reasons I am of opinion that the suit must fail as against the defendant, Port Trustees. The question of the liability of the 2nd defendant is somewhat more difficult. He seeks to evade it by showing that Hewson was not his agent or servant, but a contractor in the sense in which that word is used in opposition to agent or servant. There is no suggestion that the digging of the pit was with any malicious intention. For the negligence, then, the superior would be responsible to a third person in damages, if the relationship of principal and agent, or master and servant, is proved. In this matter I am obliged to form an opinion on such evidence as is produced. The second defendant has not produced all the instructions which he gave to Mr. Hewson. Some of them were given through the witness Morris, who sent Hewson a sketch plan (not produced after notice) prepared by an architect, Mr. Chisholm showing where the borings were to be made. But, from a letter dated the 27th August from Morris to Hewson, it appears that the second defendant had personally instructed Hewson, sometime in August, to deviate so far from Mr. Chisholm's plan as might be required in going deeper if necessary to reach a good foundation. The defendant has not appeared in person, nor called Hewson, in order to disclose what the personal instructions were. This is a matter of importance, as on the 20th August (Ex. Q) Hewson writes to the second defendant about making—not borings—but trial shafts ; and as he at once, when he began work, made a pit instead of the boring for which he had got leave that same day. The remaining correspondence (Ex. R. to A 2) leads me to the opinion that Mr. Hewson was not a contractor in the legal sense, but servant of the second defendant, *pro hac vice* as contended by Mr. Russell. In his letter of the 20th August he solicits orders from the second defendant, about engaging a man in the work. He got personal instructions from the second defendant about the depth. He did not do the work at his own cast, but by means of advances of money from the second defendant to whom and whose agents, Messrs. Forbes and Co., he has held to strict account. He asks for orders as to making other pits and as to retaining a night watchman. In every respect it appears to me he submits his acts and opinions to the judgment of the second defendant. He undertakes a supervision : the employer pays from time to time as expenses are incurred : Hewson is to get a fee of Rs. 50 for his services. He appears to me to have been a sort of clerk of the works. The general rule, no doubt, is that when one has contracted with a competent and fit person exercising an independent employment to do a piece of work free from the control of the employer and according to his own methods, he will not be liable for the torts of such contractor, his sub-contractors, and his servants. A number of cases to this effect have been cited by Mr. Starling :—Stelle *vs.* S. E. Railway Company ; Brown *vs* Accrington ; Murray *vs* Burrey ; Quarman *vs.* Barnet ; Laughter *vs.* Pointer, &c. Daniel *vs.* Metropolitan Railway Company is an authority forholding that the employer is not bound to assume and provide against the possible negligence of r competent contractor. But these and the other cases appear to me not to be in point, as I am of opinion that Hewson was a servant. The test in some of the cases is whether the employer retained the powers of controlling the work and whether he personally interfered : Sadler *vs.* Renlock ; Peachey *vs.* Rowland ; Story on Agency S. 454. I find that defendant had, and exercised, the right to command ; that he had, and exercised, a close control ; that he directed all the operations, even as to deviations from what the architect proposed ; that the operations were for his benefit, and that he could, if he had thought fit, have given proper directions to prevent people falling into pits, or being injured by other obstructions. As he pressed on the execution of the works without finding the funds for a watchman or giving Hewson any hint that he might entertain a watchman, I think the defendant's close personal control over the expenditure if an important point to notice. Under the circumstances of his using hat control he ought, I think, to have thought of these things. I am not at all satisfied that the word "boring" in Morris's letter of the 27th August was meant to refer merely to boring with a borer: the word used in Hewson's letter of the 20th was "shaft," and in the absence of Mr. Chisholm's direction or any evidence about the defendant's personal instructions I am of opinion that the defendant's expressed desire to get digging made down to the point where a good foundation would be reached left Hewson with a considerable discretion. That was one consideration he was to attend to ; another pressed on him was cheapness ; these two considerations explain his conduct. He was put in difficulties, as his telegrams show, from want of advances. Now, I think, it may fairly be supposed that he being willing to please the second defendant wished to save him what incidental charges he could, and also that he wished to oblige him by getting deep down to a foundation, and so it may or may not have been on a previous understanding, he having got leave to make a boring, set to work and made the pit, which he in no way guarded. I think then the excavation, however, performed was within the course of Mr. Hewson's employment or within the scope of his authority. The case is thus distinguishable from mere trespass of a servant as in Stevens *vs.* Woodward, and the cases there quoted. What Mr. Hewson did was "something incident to the employment" for which he was hired, and which it was his duty to perform. The second defendant had put Mr. Hewson in his place to do a particular class of acts ; and the cases of Mackay *vs.* Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, L. R. 5, P. C. 394, and Burmah Trading Corporation Limited, *vs.* Mirza Mahomed Alley Shirazee and another, L. R. 5, I. A. 130, authorities for holding the second defendant liable for Mr. Hewson's acts. With regard to the duty cast on the second defendant and his servants in respect of the plaintiff, Mr. Russell has relied strongly on the judgment of Brett, M. R. in Heaven *vs.* Pender, 11 Q. B. Div. 503. The principle is stated by Brett, M. R., that whenever one person is by circumstances placed in such a position with regard to another that every one of ordinary sense who did think would at once recognise that if he did not use ordinary care and skill in his own conduct with regard to those circumstances he would cause danger of injury to the person or property of the other, a duty arises to use ordinary care and skill to avoid such danger. The Lords Justices Cotton and Bowen declined, however, to concur in laying down this principle ; and although I think that the fact of many people being then and having been for a long time past in the habit of using the pathway ought to have had weight with the defendant and his servants. I prefer to rest the right of the plaintiff to the observance of care on the defendant's part upon the principal stated in another authority quoted, *viz.* Aorby *vs.* Hill. There the facts were that on a private road leading to the Hanwell Luuatic Asylum, along which persons had been accustomed to pass by the leave of the owners, and were likely to continue to pass, the defendant, being about to build, received leave to place materials, and in pursuance thereof placed his materials in such a way as to obstruct the road and make it dangerous to persons using it, and did not give notice to such persons by signal or otherwise. The defendant was held liable. In the absence of positive testimony to the contrary, it was held bp Cockburn, C. J., that the defendant's leave was subject to the condition of taking reasonable precaution to protect the public. As a subsequent licence he had no right to negligently erect obstructions on the way which the prior licenses used. A person coming on lands by license has a right to suppose that the person who gives the license, and much more a person who is a wrong doer. will not do anything whi ch will cause him an injury. Gallagher *vs.* Humfrey, 10 Weekly Reporter tion 664, is an authority of the same sort. See too directors of L. and N. W. Railway *vs.* Wanless (L R 7, H of L 12) and Dublin, Wicklow and Oxford Railway Co. *vs.* Stattery (L R 3, Ap. 1,156) which have also been cited in support of the same principle. With regard to the amount of damages I agree with Mr. Starling that some of the smaller items, such as the advertisements, &c., are not proved. As to the pecuniary damage already sustained I see no reason, however, to differ much from the plaintiff's estimate. I see no reason to suppose that he makes fraudulent statements, although his account of his profits is corroborated only by his own books. His general veracity may be inferred from the general corroboration found as regards the accident, and out of the medical witnesses as regards his symptoms. I think he was a good workman, earning money in the different ways he has stated. On this part of the claim I will award Rs. 3,500, which is liberal enough, but will also take the amount into consideration in fixing the lup sum. Phillips *vs.* South West Railway Company shows the principle on which the award of damages is to be made, L. R. 4, Q. B. Div. 406, 5 *ibid* 78. A jury has to take into consideration all the heads of damage—"the bodily injury sustained ; the pain undergone ; the effect on the health of the sufferer according to its degree and its probable duration as likely to be temporary or permanent ; the expenses incidental to effect a cure, or to lessen the amount of injury ; the pecuniary loss sustained through inability to attend to a business or profession as to which, again, the injury may be of a temporary character, or such as to incapacitate the party for the remainder of his life." I will now read the evidence of the plaintiff on the subject of the injuries, and that of the three medical witnesses. I think it clear that the plaintiff has suffered serious injury of a nervous kind, but it is very difficult to say what extent of injury will result in future, or how far it will be permanent. The plaintiff was under Dr. Hojel and Dr. Church, from the 10th September till the 8th October. In Dr. Hojel's opinion the symptoms indicative of severe concussion were absent. He did not think the plaintiff was shamming. He treated him for nervous shock, but as matter of caution, blistered him, thinking there might be conjection of the membrane of the spinal cord. Dr. Hojel thought him more frightened than hurt. Dr. Church says that when he went away to Kirkee for change of air, the plaintiff's symptoms had not disappeared. He observed none of those indicating injury to spine. After this, the plaintiff was under the care of Dr. Sydney Smith, who first saw him on the 27th January, and on the last occasion on the 11th April. He saw him eleven times. He says he diagnosed him carefully, and that in his opinion he is suffering from concussion of spine. He has seen no improvement since January. He thinks there is effusion of serum, and probably a clot of blood between the covering of the spinal cord and the cord itself. From the touch, he thinks, there is fulness in the neck. He thinks the plaintiff is in a nervous state, sometimes he can't focus his eyes ; he has noticed that the plaintiff has lost his memory and cries without provocation. The only reason for supposing that the injury may increase is the long want of improvement. The clot, if there, may or may not be absorbed ; it may, if there, possibly occasion paralysis. He noticed the stiffness of the head, and does not think that he can, for some time at least, follow his trade as a watch-maker. He says that such cases are seldom completely cured, and he has known many cases in slight concussion from which the patient has never recovered. Now the evidence of Dr. Smith is not consistent with that of Dr. Hojel and Dr. Church. He speaks of a later period, and I have to notice that neither party to the suit has taken means to get the plaintiff examined by any other medical man so as to do away with effect of the above evidence. I think it shows that the plaintiff is seriously injured, and for some years at least will be unable to follow the trade by which he earned his living. But the evidence to show that the plaintiff is likely to suffer severer physical injury in future is only of a problematical kind ; and on this ground I must reduce the sum claimed on this account. It is Rs. 60,000 ; and as no great stress was laid by the Counsel for defendants on the objection to this amount as being excessive, supposing the court held that the injury would be permanent and would be more serious in the future than at present, I think the considerable reduction which I am about to make on account of the evidence as to the future being so problematical may, with the order about costs, leave the sum I award an adequate, but not excessive, amount for the injury sustained. His health is not improving, he cannot work at his trade ; he will have to go away for change of air, and if he attends to his medical adviser, will have, for a long time, to be careful in all that he does, and be in a state of considerable anxiety. He is much inconvenienced now. He can't walk fast ; he has difficulty in moving his head and other nervous symptoms. It is difficult to say wow much a jury would award ; but on the whole, I think, I ought to give weight to the medical opinion expressed by Dr. Smith after recent and repeated observations ; and in the absence of contradiction, the defendants not having acted on the plaintiff's offer to submit himself to further medical examination. I will award, for the injury of the future, a sum which, with the amount awarded for losses already incurred, will amount to Rs. 33,000. I think the plaintiff was entitled to some considerate treatment from the defendant, instead of a repudiation of all liability. Mr. Macpherson asks for costs of the Port Trustees out of the sum awarded, and, as I see no reason why the plaintiff here should be exempted from the ordinary rule by which a successful party gets his costs paid, I order the costs of the Port Trustees to be paid by the plaintiff and out of the damages if recovered. As regards the usual costs of the pauper plaintiff and his court fees, I order the second defendant to pay them.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES, TO BE HELD ON 15TH MAY 1886.

STEWARDS.—A. Arthur, Esq. ; E. L. Barton, Esq. ; Major Beaver, R. A. ; Colonel Burnett, E. Y. Regt. ; Leighton B. Ker, Esq. ; H. W. Gostling, Esq. ; Colonel Merriman, R. E. ; F. C. Macrae, Esq. ; G. K. Remington, Esq. ; J. Littleton Symons, Esq.

1st Race.—The pony steeplechase.—For all Arab and C. B. Ponies. 13-2, to carry 11 stone 7lbs. 2lbs allowed for every ¼ inch under. C. Bs. allowed 7lbs. About a mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs 95.

2nd Race.—The pony Derby.—For Arab and C. B. ponies that have never won a race. Value Rs. 53. 13-2, to carry 11 stone 7lbs. 2lbs. allowed for every inch under. C. Bs. allowed 7lbs. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 95.

3rd Race.—The gymkhana Derby.—For all Arabs 11 stone 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. 4 years old allowed 5lbs. 5 Furlongs. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 95.

4th Race.—The polo stakes.—For all recognized polo ponies the property of resident members of the Bombay Gymkhana. Height 13-2, quarter of an inch allowed for shoes. 11 stone 7 lbs. 3 Furlongs. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 95.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules for flat races, Calcutta Rules for steeplechases, except as mentioned below.

2. Winners claimable as follows : Horses. Rs. 1,000 ; ponies, Rs. 600. Any horses or ponies claimed to be put up to auction at the end of the day's racing, and be sold with their engagement. Any amount obtained over the above prices to go to the fund.

3. Races to take place on the flats, race course.

4. Horses and ponies to be *bonâ fide* the property of members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, or any of the Services.

5. Gentleman riders only. Colours to be worn.

6. Entries to close and be received by 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th May, at the Bombay Gymkhana.

7. All declarations to start must reach the Honorary Secretary in writing before 1 p.m. on Faiday, the 14th May, with names and colours of riders, and the weight to be carried. Any one wearing colours other than those declared, will pay a fine of one G. M. to the fund.

8. Three horses in separate interests to start, or the added money will be withheld.

9. All entrance money to go to the fund.

10. All Galloways and ponies must be measured at the Race Course on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th May, at 7 o'clock. Measurements at February Sky Meeting, and W. I. T. C. certificates only be accepted.

11. Winners of any race, including handicaps, value Rs. 50, once 5 lbs. ; twice Rs. 50 or once of Rs. 100, 10 lbs. ; three times Rs. 50 or once of Rs. 200, 14 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat carry no penalty in steeplechases or urdle races, and *vice versâ*.

12. All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, which will be forfeited if, in the opinion of the Stewards, the objection is frivolous.

13. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.

14. Any objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the Ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p. m. the day before the race.

15. All letters to be addressed and entries made to

P. K. L. BEANER,
Honorary Secretary, Sky Races, Bombay Gymkhana.

It is proposed to hold a Gymkhana Sky Meeting on Saturday afternoon, 15th inst., at 5 p.m., on Flats, Race Course, provided there are sufficient starters.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE folllowing are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th instant :—

THE CARRIAGE OF PIECE-GOODS.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 19th April, stating that seeing the carrying of piece-goods is now distributed amongst the different lines of steamers, the temporary open shed to the west of B shed is not now required for the Anchor Line traffic. He suggests that it be removed, and the open space left available for depositing machinery. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be informed that the shed could be spared, should he be able to provide suitable use for it elsewhere.

CUTTING GRAINS AND SEED BAGS.

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 17th April, intimating that he is directed by the Committee to draw the attention of the Trustees to the serious loss to exporters of grain and seeds caused by the practice adopted on board some steamers when loading in this port of cutting open bags with a view to making better storage; that the Committee are of opinion that the Trustees have it in their power to put a stop to the practice with very little trouble, and they suggest that all stevedores licensed to load vessels in dock should at once be served with a notice that any wilful damage to cargo in the manner referred to would at once be punished by the withdrawal of their license ; further, that no stevedores should be allowed to load or discharge vessels either in the dock or in the stream without a license from the Port Trust, and that such license should bear a statement on the face of it that it would be liable to cancelment for wilfully cutting or damaging cargo or any other proceedings of an objectionable character. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 20th April. Read letter from Mr. Yorke Smith, dated 24th April, advising the Trustees on the legal aspects of the question. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee

Resolution.—The Chamber of Commerce should be informed that the Trustees have no power to interfere with stevedores loading vessels in the stream ; that they propose to issue a notice to all stevedores working at the Dock, and also to all ships' agents pointing out the evils of the practice complained of, and expressing the Trustees strong disapprobation of it, further that the Trustees will at the same time draw attention to the fact that under No. 38 of the Dock bye-laws they have the power at their pleasure to cancel or suspend for a time any stevedore's license.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 1st May 1886.	For the week ending 1st May 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	27	41
" " out of "	21	35
" transported "	13	19
" attended to "	2	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 30th April 1886.	For week ending 30th April 1885.
Vessels entered	9	11
" left	6	15
" remaining in Dock	15	15

LYING-IN ASYLUMS FOR PARSEE WOMEN.

A MEETING of a number of influential Parsee gentlemen was held yesterday evening at the Bai Bhikaijee Shapoorjee Girls' School to take steps for founding lying-in asylums for Parsee women. On the motion of Mr. Dossabhoy F. Kama, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that attention had been called, two years ago, by Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, to the evil customs and usages prevailing among the Parsees, which were a fruitful source of sickness and death among their women during confinement. The question started by Dr. Nariman had given rise to an animated controversy, and though there was the proverbial difference of opinion among doctors, it was admitted on all hands that the evil existed, and that it must be removed. (Hear, hear.) The chairman fearlessly said that the custom which consigned Parsee women to dark and ill-ventilated places at a critical period of their lives was disgraceful, and that it was an absolute mistake to uphold such a pernicious practice on the ground of religion. (Applause.) Surely no religion would enjoin any custom that might lead to disease and death among women and children. The chairman concluded by calling upon Dr. Temooljee, who had evinced great zeal and pertinacity in pointing to the existence of the evil, to express his views.

Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman said that the lecture delivered by him at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a couple of years ago, on the evil results arising from consigning their women at a critical period of their lives to dark, damp and dirty places on the ground floor of houses, had given rise to a warm controversy. Owing to a misunderstanding, his proposals had met with opopsition from some quarters, but he was glad to say that the misunderstanding had now been removed, and when he brought the subject last month before the Grant Medical College Society, his brethren were agreed as to the havoc caused by practices to which most of the Parsees still too tenaciously clung. There was no doubt that their women, during their confinement, were peculiary liable to many kinds of bad fevers. It was, of course, not that every woman attacked by any form of puerperal fever succumbed to it, but it was nevertheless true that many of those who survived had to suffer from its after-effects for a very long number of years. Many of the diseases from which their women had to suffer in consequence of the evils which they all deplored were easily preventible, and the lying-in asylums, which it was proposed to establish, would be a very good practical realization of the saying "Prevention is better than cure." (Applause). Each of the asylums was at present intended to accommodate two or three patients, and he had no doubt the wealthy and charitable men of the Parsee community would readily come forward with their aid. Not only the very poor, but women of the middle class, who had no proper accommodation in their own houses, should be encouraged to go to these asylums. It was at present intended to have one asylum at Dhobi Talao, and another in the Fort. In conclusion, the speaker thanked Messrs. S. S. Bengalee, S. F. Patel, Nusserwanjee J. Wadia, and G N. Tata, who had agreed to give valuable pecuniary aid in support of the movement. He was also glad to say that Messrs. Behramjee Furdoonjee and Co., the proprietors of the *Duftur Ashkara* Press, had agreed to publish all advertisements relating to the movement gratis for one year in the *Rast Goftar* newspaper.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the meeting considered it desireable to establish one or more lying-in asylums for Parsee women. He said that in Europe there were splendid asylums for poor women, and he hoped that such institutions would, in course of time, be established hereto, either by Government or public liberality. (Applause.) If the scheme they were going to carry out were to result in saving the life of but one woman or child every year, he had no doubt they should consider themselves amply rewarded for any trouble or expense they might undergo. (Applause).

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar moved the appointment of the following managing committee to take the necessary steps for establishing the asylums, and providing for their conduct and maintenance for two years, and also for framing rules and regulations :—Mr Jamsetjee N. Tata (president), Messrs. S. S. Bengalee, Dosabhoy Framjee, S. F. Patel, M. C. Murzban, Framjee D. Petit, Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Jehangeer Cowasjee Readymoney, J. N. Petit, and J. N. Mody, with Mr. Nusserwanjee J. Wadia, honorary treasurer, and Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, honorary secretary. Mr. Darashaw expressed his pleasure at the cordiality with which the young and old among the community had discarded false prejudices and joined the movement. Those of them who had seen such institutions in Europe were no doubt struck with the ample provision made there for the comfort and happiness of the patients. The speaker quoted the opinion of Mrs. Gladstone, expressed in connection with the opening of the Health Exhibition that women during the period of their confinement were in such a weak state, that too much could not be done for their health and happiness. Mr. Darashaw suggested that some Parsee ladies might be appointed a committee of visitors, as he thought their presence would tend to put the patients more at their ease.

Mr. K. D. Naigamvala having seconded the resloution, it was cordially carried.

Mr. Jehangeer B. Murzban proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed honorary physicians of the asylums, and that they be regarded as *ex officio* members of the managing committee :—Drs. Temooljee B. Nariman, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dinshaw B. Master, and Jehangeer J. Cursetjee. Mr. Murzban said that Dr. Nariman might justly be styled father of the movement, which owed its existence entirely to his zeal and pertinacity. (Applause.) The other gentlemen were also well known for the interest which they took in all that concerned the sanitary improvement and welfare of the community. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in seconding the proposition, said that 23 years ago he had occasion to suggest to a wealthy gentleman the advisability of having a lying-in asylum. That gentleman offered to give Rs. 30,000 for the purpose, but when he asked if women would come forward to take the benefit of the institution, the speaker expressed grave doubts on the point, and his proposal accordingly fell through. The community had considerably advanced since those days, and if that gentleman were now to ask if women would resort to the asylum, he would most confidently answer in the affirmative, because the prejudices which had formerly existed among them had now died away. (Applause.)

The motion was then carried.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, pointed to the valuable services done to the cause, sanitary improvement by the late Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory, who, he said, was an ornament to the class of medical graduates. His name was gratefully remembered by the Parsees, whose welfare he always tried to promote even at the sacrifice of his personal interests. (Applause.) Dr. Khory had written an essay upon the very subject which had called them together that evening, and it was so able and effective, that the chairman had got hundreds of copies published to be distributed gratis. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ranina and heartily carried.

On the motion of Mr. B. B. Patel, the managing committee of the girls' school was thanked for lending the use of the hall.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

IN the reduction of 2 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, which the Bank of England weekly return shows, and a withdrawal of £125,000 reported for France, is no doubt to be found the reason of the advance of the Bank rate to 3 per cent. The outside market, however, has not moved in the same proportion, a rise of ⅛ only being advised, and Consols remain unchanged at 101⅛. Still more noteworthy is the fact of the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan having improved ⅛ to 102. Four-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper having risen ⅜ is doubtless due to the recovery in Exchange on this side yesterday.

Regarding Seeds and Wheat the telegram from London of yesterday report nothing new.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, with sales of 12,000 bales, including 500 Surats. On the spot prices remain unchanged, but a partial improvement of 1-64d. is quoted in Americans to arrive. From New York no change is quoted, and the receipts at the U. S. ports keep fairly liberal. The following is the comparison to date :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's Receipts..	7,000	1,800	2,000	7,000
Six days' do.	35,000	6,900	13,500	42,000
Total since 1st Sept...	5,018,000	4,645,900	4,722,500	5,684,000

There was practically nothing at all doing in the staple here to-day, very few exporters having even put in an appearance at Colaba. Nominally prices are unchanged, but sellers are all steady, not to say firm.

WHEAT as a general rule is also quiet and unaltered, but No. 1 Delhi is an exception, quite an excitement having prevailed in it amongst dealers owing to the difficulty they experience in covering in previous contracts. For May delivery Rs. 4 per cwt. is quoted, and offers of Rs. 3-14 for July have not led to business. Some Delhi sellers have it that the crop in that neighbourhood is short, but the majority say that it is only late.

SEEDS are not quotably altered.

FREIGHTS have been quiet to a degree, and we have not heard of any transaction of the least importance. Current rates are :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
London..........	"	21s. 3d.	
Continent..........	"	21s. 3d.	
Open Charter	"	21s. 3d.	
Havre	"	21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk	"	21s. 3d.	
Antwerp..........	"	21s. 3d.	
Marseilles..........	"	21s. 3d.	
Genoa	"	30s. at 2s. p Re.	
Trieste-Venice ...	"	30s. at 2s. p Re.	

EXCHANGE has been firmer for ready bills, in which we quote an advance of 1-32d. all round. For delivery forward however the disposition shown by the Banks is distinctly more in favor of buying than selling, and better than 1s. 5 7-16d. T. T. is not quoted for any month later than June. Ready quotations at the close are :—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Credits " " " ...	1s. 5 25-32 to 13-16d.	"
France " " " ...	1·87.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but pretty steady at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours, and Rs. 101⅛ for Fours and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving mills are firm, and as a general rule Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher, but the business doing is still almost entirely confined to the brokers themselves. Press Companies are quiet. Bombay Ice Company's shares are up to Rs. 116. Bank of Bombay's are quoted at Rs. 716½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct	716½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..........	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India..........	37,32[illegible]	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1025
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	42[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2[illegible]	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	490xd
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	185
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	5 0	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,320
Fort Press Co..........	150	8,500	8 500	Rs. 150	2,125
French Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	50[illegible]	50	Rs. 25	40[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	45	Rs. 40	39[illegible]
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	12[illegible]	25	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	122½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	485
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1 200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	51
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	—	—	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	1,875
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	103
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,[illegible]	..	740
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0[illegible]	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 40	982½
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	2[illegible]	—	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	800
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	670
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	935
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,[illegible]	2,0[illegible]	..	42½
Dhun Mills..........	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,50[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	6[illegible]0
Gordon Mills	2,0[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	..	65
Hindustan Mills	1,0[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	90[illegible]
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,20[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	70[illegible]	1,[illegible]	50	Rs. 2[illegible]	930
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	[illegible]	5[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	6[illegible]	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,14[illegible]
James Greaves Mills.	10[illegible]	50	1,[illegible]0	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34[illegible]	5	5[illegible]	.,14-5-7	40[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30[illegible]	1,[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 25	1,127½
Khandeish..	750	1[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	...	985
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,00[illegible]	1 000	1,0[illegible]	Rs 30	920
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50[illegible]	1[illegible]	1	Rs. 5	1[illegible]
Madras United	500	[illegible]0	1,[illegible]	Rs. 125	2,690xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,[illegible]	1,0	..	650
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1	1,0	..	1,230
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	[illegible]	..	175
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	,00[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,505
National Spinning....	600	[illegible]	1[illegible]	..	575
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	6[illegible]0	,000	1,000		6 0
New Great Eastern ...	1 500	1,000	1,[illegible]	..	9 5
Oriental	5,725	62[illegible]	625	..	575
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	...	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0[illegible]	500	50[illegible]		1 2½
Queen Spinning........	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 20	940
Ripon..........	641	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 20	9 0
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,50[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,00		1,500
Sholapore Mills	676	1,0[illegible]	1,00	Rs. 35	1 390
[illegible]oonderdas	650	1,0[illegible]	1,00	..	750
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25[illegible]	25	...	270
Victoria Mills..........	600	1,000	1,00[illegible]	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,0[illegible]	...	800
[illegible]xmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770	1,000	1,000	—	807

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld..........	2,62[illegible]	200	165	Rs. 20	165
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,00[illegible]	0[illegible]	100	10 2-3p.c	73
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50[illegible]	500	500	15 p. ct.	685xd
Bombay Saw Mills ..	60[illegible]	1,000	1,000	—	240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25[illegible]	100	100	7 p.c.	116
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,950
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	730
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	20
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	...	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	14
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2[illegible]	..	12½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. [illegible]	300
Kemp & Co. Ld........	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26[illegible]	333
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10[illegible]	80	...	85
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	92
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	27
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1700
Phillips & Co.. Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	—	50
Soundy & Co., Ld......	1,000	10	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	12
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	600	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	120
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible],000	125	100	12 p.ct	210
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	...	

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
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MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

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DR. JULER, in his "OPHTHALMIC SCIENCE and PRACTICE," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the form r, and they are much more expensive; they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ord red when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass.' By such lenses Dr. Juler plainly means pebbles "cut in the wrong direction." Of well-cut pebbles he says "THEY ARE LIGHTER AND COOLER" than glass; he might have added, AND LESS LIABLE TO SCRATCHES. If there is not much "practical advantage" in having spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches, it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ELTON—May 5, at Holsworthy Devon, the wife of C. T. Elton, C.E., G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LITTLEWOOD—May 6, Alfred Littlewood, late of the firm of W. C. Smith & Co., Bombay, and formerly of the R. M. Railway, aged 27 years and 8 months. Deeply regretted.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STONE—April 25, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of E. Herbert Stone, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GALBREATH—CHARD—April 28, at Multan, by the Revd Fr Phillips, R C Chaplain, William Alexander, eldest son of the late Alexander Cress Galbreath, to Harriette Maud (Toddles), second daughter of Edmund Lovell Chard, late District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

DEATH.

MENTETH—May 1, at Kasauli, Granville Wheeler infant son of Major J F Stuart Menteth, Queen's Bays, aged 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

MR. ILBERT need not fear lest in carrying a Bankruptcy Bill through the Legislative Council he should be going in advance of public opinion. His draft Bill, with a full statement of objects and reasons, has been in circulation for nearly a year ; he has put himself in personal communication with many representative commercial men with a view of taking counsel with them on the subject ; and he has on record the opinions of the various Chambers of Commerce, who are unanimous in urging upon him the need of legislation. Nor can it be pleaded now, as it could fairly be pleaded last year, that as the Bill which the Government have drafted follows in the main the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's Act of 1883, it will be prudent to wait longer in order to profit from the results of English experience of that measure. The English Act has been in operation for more than two years, and people who were disposed to speak unfavourably of it in the beginning admit now that it provides a prompt, effective, and economical method of winding up bankrupt estates—a method which gives little facility for collusion and which leaves the creditors something more than the bare shells of the oyster. We have nothing to wait for from England, therefore, except an Act of the British Parliament which is to give effect to the new Indian Bankruptcy law outside the limits of British India, and it does not appear that the Viceregal Legislative Council are obliged to hold their hands until Parliament, which has much on its mind just now, can find time to pass a short enabling Act. Mr. Ilbert's task has been greatly facilitated by the painstaking examination which the draft Bill has received at the hands of the Chambers of Commerce. The Legal member of Council, in introducing the Bill at Simla on Thursday, cordially acknowledged the help which he had received from these and other critics of his measure. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the local Government at the end of last year, cordially, though with discrimination, approved of the general scope of the Bill, recognizing in its leading principle of official control over bankrupt estates a return to the wholesome rule of official control. The principle must, of course, be applied here by methods different from those employed in England, and by other agencies. Mr. Chamberlain's Act, for instance, constitutes the Board of Trade the guardian of the creditors' interests and the upholder of commercial integrity in Bankruptcy procedure. Mr. Ilbert proposes to entrust to the Bankruptcy Court the functions which the English Act imposes upon the Board of Trade, and it is satisfactory to find that the local Chamber of Commerce have no misgivings as to the result of this substitution. The absence of the separate supervision exercised in England by the Board of Trade need not, they say, interfere with the effectual working of the Act, so long as careful provision is made in the rules that only thoroughly competent officials are appointed to responsible posts, and that they are placed under the direction and guidance of the Court. Apparently, then, there will be no difficulty in organizing the machinery by which bankruptcy procedure in India may be as thoroughly reformed as it appears to have been in England by Mr. Chamberlain's Act.

Mr. Ilbert and the Bombay Chambers, at all events, are not likely to agree on the question of imprisonment for debt. The Legal Member of Council, looking at the matter perhaps a little too much as one of legal principle, is for its abolition root and branch ; the Chamber urge practical reasons against abolition which Mr. Ilbert himself will probably not disregard. But there is no reason to look upon this as of the essence of any measure of bankruptcy reform. Mr. Ilbert's chief advantage is that he has carried commercial opinion with him in the effort to bring the operations of bankruptcy more completely under official control than they have been thus far. We in India have not seen the pendulum-like process through which the bankruptcy law in England has passed since Lord Brougham came out as a bankruptcy law reformer—a process of oscillation, never sudden it is true but always violent, between leaving everything to the creditor and leaving everything to the Court, in other words between officialism and voluntaryism. The last swing of the pendulum in England, as we have seen, has been towards officialism, the Board of Trade having assumed a control over arrangements in Bankruptcy which the old Controllers in Bankruptcy, and even the Commissioners under Lord Westbury's Act, were unable to exercise. The change has thus far worked well enough to justify us in India in following the same course, and even, in the opinion of practical men, in bettering the English example. We have had experience in India, under the Bombay Act of 1865, of the contrary principle, and the Chamber of Commerce, speaking to some extent from memory and personal experience, recall its "signal failure" and the "gross malpractices" to which it led. Profiting by this experience they urge that "efficient control by responsible qualified officials must be a fundamental principle of insolvency legislation in India." There is only one suggestion which ought to have accompanied this advice, and that is, that in organizing a bankruptcy staff, to the extent that any fresh organization is necessary, it will be well for the Government to have some regard to economy. Our insolvency establishment, as it is, has not in all respects been formed with a jealous determination that there shall be a fair return in good work for liberal salaries. At all events it may be hoped that such administrative rearrangement as may be necessary will be made in full view of the fact that a Finance Committee is at work with the object mainly of reducing establishment expenditure wherever it can be done with a due regard to efficiency. Meantime, as a mark of the thoroughness with which the Chambers of Commerce fall in with the spirit of Mr. Ilbert's proposals, it is to be noted that they have recommended the entire exclusion from the Bill of the section which provides for the appointment of committees of inspection from amongst the creditors. The reasons which the Bombay Chamber give for this recommendation are, it must be admitted, of a very practical kind. There may be some advantage in England, they admit, in having committees of inspection, for there the books of the insolvent are intelligible. But native book-keeping in India is an occult science, known only, as the disciples of Madame Blavatsky would say, to the *chelas* or possible to the even less accessible Mahatmas. "In all probability," the Chamber says, "it might lead to the appointment of committees of creditors favourable to the debtors," a suggestion which opened up a vista of intrigue and malfeasance along which the well informed imaginations of many a business man in India will only too readily conduct him. Mr. Ilbert has wisely yielded to the solicitations of the Chamber upon this point, for he intimated on Thursday that the section would be omitted.

Opinion may differ as to what is the vital part of the Bill, but to many people it will appear that any measure of Bankruptcy reform which makes no provision for the arrest of debtors who take refuge in native States is wanting in its most vital part. Mr. Ilbert, it is true, is able to show plainly enough that this is a very difficult matter to deal with, and that it is beyond the competency of the Legislature to make a writ of the bankruptcy court take effect in native States. But it is very much to be hoped that a conciousness of the legal obstacles in the way will not deter the Supreme Government from dealing with this matter. To allege that it can be disposed of only administrative arrangements through the Foreign Office is to give no excuse for leaving matters as they are. We should in no way interfere with the rights of the native States if we were to ask them to undertake to give up absconding debtors who had taken refuge in their States. The British Government have extradition treaties with most of the civilised States of the world, and a form of extradition might well be agreed upon between the Government of India and the native durbars which would at once divest non-British territory of its character of a place of refuge for misdemeanants of this class. We showed yesterday how effective a control the Bombay Government, through the political agents, are endeavouring to exercise over the fiscal policy of many of the States within its reach. We should offer a much less assertive intervention in their affairs if we claimed that every man who escaped from our territory because of some offence in bankrupcy, should be delivered up. This a measure that should be carried on *pari passu* with the progress of the Bankruptcy Bill through the Legislative Council. Without it, the best Bankruptcy Bill that the wit of man could devise would be a failure and a delusion.

THE *Indian Mirror* appears indisposed to accept Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's denial of its statement that a certain article in the Allahabad paper was inspired by Lord Dufferin. In the course of an article of a couple of columns length it virtually repeats its original assertion. After this, the paper is not likely to be troubled with a *dementi* of any absurdity to which, in its own peculiar way of exercising the functions of the "honest, independent, and fearless non-official portion of the press," it may give currency. The "practical inconvenience" which Mr. Mackenzie Wallace anticipates in a prevalence of the belief that the Government of India inspire any particular newspaper is, we should have thought, serious enough to be taken into account by any journal that thought it worth while to make a parade of its honesty and independence. But there is doubtless a "practical convenience" to honest and independent journals in having a whipping boy to trounce when there is nothing particular in the acts or needs of the Government to complain of. The *Pioneer* is the whipping boy of Bengal journalism, and Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's best endeavours are not likely to relieve it from the embarrassing attentions attaching to that honourable office. Meantime, some of the Bengal politicians might do a worse thing than look after their newspapers, whose capacity for effective criticism of the Government cannot be enlarged by their obstinate habit of confounding, against reason and evidence, the Government and a journal which, notwithstanding its great and conspicuous merits, has once again been declared to have no authoritative or official character whatever.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by Government to report upon the question of erecting a new European General Hospital in Bombay. The committee consists of Dr. Moore, Surgeon-General, who will be the President ; Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner ; Dr. Cook, Principal Physician, J. J. Hospital ; Dr. Carter, Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital ; Dr. Hojel, Physician, European General Hospital, and Mr. M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Presidency. Dr. Manser will be the Secretary to the Committee. The instructions to the Committee are to report on the best available site for the purpose of a new hospital, the amount of accommodation that should be provided, and the probable cost. The Committee, it will be seen, is a strong one—a perfect Committee we should have said, if the lay element had been provided with at least one representative. Perhaps it is not too late to add a non-professional member, to whom it is just possible aspects of the question under enquiry may present themselves which would escape the notice of the professional men to whose exclusive care it has been committed. The appointment of the Committee will, in any case, be regarded with satisfaction by the European community, who have for a long time been anything but content with the situation of the hospital. The excuse has often been offered that though the site was not as good as could be desired, it was the best that was available. In the nomination of a Committee to find another site, the Government have once and for all declared the invalidity of the apology. We hope that the financial exigencies of the time are not so serious that they will stand in the way of the early prosecution of a work the necessity of which they have recognised as fully as the community in whose interest it is to be undertaken.

THE Parsees are about to follow up their *debut* in the international cricket field by establishing a Gymkhana of their own. An application is about to be made to the Government for a site on the Esplanade, and already ten thousand rupees have been subscribed for the erection of a pavilion. In connection with the Gymkhana, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has offered to give ten thousand rupees for a swimming bath in Back Bay. It is proposed to open the bath to members of the community at a nominal charge, reserving it during a portion of each day for the purpose of instruction in swimming under competent teachers.

REVIEW.

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.*

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON has more right to the honours of republication than too many of the authors of fugitive literature who claim permanence for their work by transferring it from the paper covers of the monthly magazine to the enduring cloth boards of the bound volume. His chapters on the Choice of Books constitute a guide to literature which probably no single reader will endorse in detail, though with the main purpose of it every one who reads will agree—except, of course, those unhappy people who read for naught because they read naught but the novels of the hour. There is something paradoxical, of course, in an essay about books being directed towards the disparagement of books about books. But Mr. Harrison hits upon an unquestionably serious evil in the reading manners of the age when he tells us that "for once that we take the down our Milton and read a book of that 'voice,' as Wordsworth says, 'whose sound is like the sea,' we take up fifty times a magazine with something about Milton, or about Milton's grandmother, or a book stuffed with curious facts about the houses in which he lived, and the juvenile ailments of his first wife." This is grotesque, but not more grotesque than the intellectual phenomenon with which it deals. The truth is that there is a need of some one to warn the unwary reader against the temptations that beset him at every turn to take up the latest production of the hour for novelty's sake, or for a personal interest in the writer. Take the admirable work of Mr. John Morley, for instance. Since his accession to Cabinet rank a popular edition of his "Voltaire" and "Diderot" have been brought out, and now they are largely read. Well, Mr. Morley is an intelligent exponent of whatever philosophy he may take in hand, but it is Voltaire according to Mr. Morley and none other that will be known to the new generation. And this filtering of the work of original minds through minds that are not so original is a process that tends to the reduction of their influence in the world, and robs them of their rightful power. Mr. Frederick Harrison is a determined opponent of this sort of literature, and loses no opportunity of inveighing against it. As a stern preacher against wrong reading he preaches well, and as for the more substantive part of his work—that in which he guides us through the fields of literature and points out to us what is good reading—it is all very admirable, and very helpful to everybody on the right side of middle life who has not fallen into hopelessly wrong ways of reading, and we should look upon the essay as an unmixed benefit to mankind if it had not provoked the *Pall Mall Gazette* to start its silly inquisition into that matter of the Hundred Best Books. Of the miscellaneous "literary pieces" which complete the book the best is Mr. Harrison's "Romance of the Peerage," a playful but keen criticism of "Lothair," which gives this strange supposititious account of the way in which the famous book was turned out :—

What we imagine to have taken place—we speak with no authority—is something of this kind. The great orator returns, say, from a debate in which he has exterminated the Liberal party for the twenty-seventh time, and given new hope to his country and his sovereign. He has an hour of relaxation. Robed, doubtless, in some Cashmere dressing-gown which had once graced the throne of the Great Mogul, shod with the jewelled slippers that had haply been worked for him by the daughter of the Emperor of Morocco (an unhappy attachment, it is whispered), and smoking his hookah, with its bowl of solid topaz, and its mouth-piece a single diamond (a trifle from the Sublime Porte) the wondrous orator throws off the dazzling fancies of *Lothair.* Thoughts crowd so fast on that fervid soul, that three stenographers can but imperfectly record them as he speaks. And the valet, or one should say, the first gentleman of the dressing-room, takes forth the burning fragments on golden salvers to cast them into readable volumes for Messrs. Longman, who are waiting in an ante-room. Thus it is that we get the ideas of a true wit and the experience of a profound observer in the language of the servants' hall, and her ladyship's first gentlewoman.

* The Choice of Books, and other Literary Pieces. By Frederick Harrison. Macmillan and Co.

MUSIC STUDY IN GERMANY.*

THIS is the record of six years' study of music under some of the most celebrated German masters, as contained in an American lady's letters to her friends in Chicago. The interest in books on music, as in those on any other technical subject, is usually confined to the few who make a special study of it ; but Miss Fay's reminiscences are told in such a charming and attractive manner that no one can read her letters, in which she does not appear to have been troubled with any feeling of *arrière pensée,* without sharing her enthusiasm and admiring her indomitable determination to overcome all the difficulties of the piano. But Miss Fay's letters are not only clever and amusing : they have the more valuable feature of presenting a faithful picture of German musical life in its varied phases. The fact that Sir George Grove, than whom no one is more competent to pass judgment, has written an appreciative preface to the present edition, gives to Miss Fay's opinions the stamp of authority. Miss Fay studied under four masters—Tausig, Kullak, Liszt, and Deppe ; but during her stay in Germany she met many other musical celebrities, including Clara Schumann, Marie Wieck, Wilhelmj, Joachim, Bülow, Anton and Nicolai Rubinstein, Moscheles, and others, of all of whom she has many pleasing reminiscences to relate. Her first lessons were taken from the erratic and inscrutable Tausig, of whom Liszt once said, "He will be the inheritor of my playing." Tausig, however, died at the age of thirty-one, comparatively in the beginning of his career, and there is now no one to inherit Liszt's mantle. Of Tausig, Miss Fay says :—

"He was a strange little soul, a perfect misanthrope. Nobody knew him intimately. He lived all the last part of his life in the strictest retirement, a prey to deep melancholy. . . . The papers all tell a story about his playing a piece one time before his friends from the notes. The music fell upon the keys, but Tausig didn't allow himself to be at all disturbed and went on playing through the paper, his fingers piercing it and grasping the proper chords, until some one rushed to his aid and set the notes up again. Oh, he was a wonder, and it is a frightful loss to Art that he is dead! He was such a *true* artist, his standard was so immeasurably high, and he had such a proud contempt for anything approaching clap-trap, or what he called *spectakel.* I have seen him execute the most gigantic difficulties without permitting himself a sign of effort beyond an almost imperceptible compression of one corner of the mouth. And then his touch ! Never shall I forget it !—that *rush* of silver over the keys. . . . He was an uneasy, tormented, capricious spirit, at enmity with the world. Perhaps his marriage had something to do with it. His wife was a beautiful artist, too, and they thought the world of each other, yet they could not live together. But Tausig's whole life was a mystery, and his reserve was so complete that nobody could pierce it."

Soon after Tausig, in a caprice, had closed his conservatory and cast all his pupils adrift, Miss Fay pursued her studies under Kullak, whom she declares to be the "most awfully discouraging teacher that can be imagined," though not so terrible as Tausig. Miss Fay says :—

Kullak is so pedantic. He *never* overlooks a technical imperfection, and he ties you down to the technique, so that you never can give rein to your imagination. . . , Now I never expect to get that perfection of technique that all these artists have who have been training throughout their childhood while their hands were forming. Kullak's own technique is magnificent, but now that I have graduated, as it were, he ought to let me play my own way, and not expect me to play as he does, and then I could produce my own effects. That is just the difference between him and Liszt. Liszt's grand principle is to leave you your freedom, and when you play to him you feel like Pegasus caracoling in the air. When you play to Kullak, you feel as if your wings were suddenly clipped, and as if you were put into harness to draw an express waggon."

The letters relating to Liszt are, not unnaturally, the most interesting in the whole series. Here is a picture of Liszt at his home in Weimar :—

His figure is remarkably slight, but his head is most imposing. It is so delicious in that room of his! It was all furnished and put in order for him by the Grand Duchess herself. The walls are pale grey, with a gilded border running round the room, or rather two rooms, which are divided, but not separated by crimson curtains. The furniture is crimson, and everything is so *comfortable*—such a contrast to German bareness and stiffness generally. A splendid grand piano stands in one window (he receives a new one every year). The other window is always wide open, and looks out on the park. There is a dove-cote just opposite the window, and the doves promenade up and down on the roof of it, and fly about, and sometimes whirr down on the sill itself. That pleases Liszt. His writing-table is beautifully fitted up with things that all match. Everything is in bronze—ink-stand, paper-weight, match-box, etc., and there is always a lighted candle standing on it by which he and the gentlemen can light their cigars. There is a carpet on the floor, a rarity in Germany, and Liszt generally walks about, and smokes, and mutters (he can never be said to *talk*), and calls upon one or other of us to play. From time to time he will sit down and play himself, where a passage does not suit him, and when he is in good spirits he makes little jests all the time. His playing was a complete revelation to me, and has given me an entirely new insight into music. You cannot conceive, without hearing him, how poetic he is, or the thousand *nuances* that he can throw into the simplest thing, And he is equally great on all sides: from the zephyr to the tempest the whole scale is equally at his command.

Liszt, though one of the most gentle of mortals, sometimes gives way to anger :—

I've never seen Liszt look angry but once, but then he was terrific. Like a lion ! It was one day when a student from the Stuttgardt Conservatory attempted to play the Sonata Appassionata. He had a good deal of technique, and a moderately good conception of it, but still he was totally inadequate to the work—and indeed, only a *mighty* artist like Tausig or Bulow ought to attempt to play it. It was a hot afternoon, and the clouds had been gathering for a storm. As the Stuttgardter played the opening notes of the sonata, the tree-tops suddenly waved wildly, and a low growl of thunder was heard muttering in the distance. "Ah," said Liszt, who was standing at the window, with his delicate quickness of perception, "a fitting accompaniment." If Liszt had only played it himself, the whole thing would have been like a poem. But he walked up and down the room and forced himself to listen, though he could scarcely bear it, I could see. A few times he pushed the student aside and played a few bars himself, and we saw the passion leap up into his face like a glare of sheet lightning. Anything so magnificent as it was, the little that he *did* play, and the startling individuality of his conception, I never heard or imagined. I felt as if I did not know whether I were "in the body or out of the body."—GLORIOUS BEING! He is a two-edged sword that cuts through everything.

We will conclude this notice with one more extract, in which Miss Fay contrasts Joachim with Liszt :—

Joachim is on the violin what Liszt is on the piano, and is the only artist worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with him. Like Liszt, he so vitalises every thing that I have to take him in all over again every time I hear him. I am always astonished, amazed and delighted afresh, and even as I listen I can hardly believe that the man can play so! But Liszt, in addition to his marvellous playing, has his unique and imposing personality, whereas at first Joachim is not specially striking, Liszt's face is all a play of feature, a glow of fancy, a blaze of imagination ; whereas Joachim is absorbed in the violin, and his face has only an expression of fine discrimination and of intense solicitude to produce his artistic effects. Liszt never looks at his instrument. Joachim never looks at anything else. Liszt is a complete actor who intends to carry away the public, who never forget that he is before it, and who behaves accordingly. Joachim is totally oblivious of of it. Liszt subdues the people to him by the very way he walks on to the stage. He gives his proud head a toss, throws an electric look out of his eagle eye, and seats himself with an air as much as to say, "Now I am going to do just what I please with you, and you are nothing but puppets subject to my will." . . . . . Joachim on the contrary is the quiet gentleman artist. He advances in the most unpretentious way, but as he adjusts his violin he looks his audience over with the calm air of a musical monarch, as much as to say, "I repose wholly on my art, and I've no need of any ways or manners." In reality I admire Joachim's principle the most, but there is something indescribably fascinating and subduing about Liszt's wilfulness. You feel at once that he is a great genius, and that you are nothing but his puppet, and somehow you take a base delight in the humiliation ! The two men are intensely interesting, each in his own way, but they are extremes."

* "Music Study in Germany ; from the Home Correspondence of Amy Fay." London : Macmillan & Co. 1886

THORNTON'S GAZETTER OF INDIA.*

IN preparing the present edition of this well-known work, the whole plan has undergone considerable modification. Instead of a volume of upwards of a thousand pages, printed in double columns, as originally was the case with Thornton's "Gazetteer of the Territories of the Government of the East India Company," we have a book equally bulky but in which for an immensity of detail there has been substituted information respecting many hundreds of places unmentioned in any former edition. The editors were induced to make this change from the preparation of the "Imperial Gazetteer" at the cost of the Government of India. The vast stores of information then accumulated by Dr. Hunter, and to be still further enlarged in the new edition in course of production, diminishes the necessity for including in a work of ordinary reference such as the eminently useful compilation under notice, information beyond the scope of a Gazetteer. Much of the detail relating to the history and antiquities of the various localities described has therefore been omitted, though care has been taken to preserve the more important facts and figures appearing in the original articles. This condensation, as will be seen on comparison, has been skilfully accomplished. The space thus economised is filled with additional names which greatly add to the completeness of the work and proportionately increase its value. The statistics as regards area and population have been corrected in accordance with the Census report of 1881, and the whole of the articles have undergone a revision that brings the information up to recent date, many of the paragraphs being entirely recast. It may be added that the revision has even extended to the spelling, the Hunterian system having been adopted throughout. In the Appendix will be found alphabetical tables of the railway stations in India, of the ports arounds the coast, with their latitude and longitude, and a Gazetteer of Ceylon.

* A Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the Viceroy of India. By Edward Thornton. Revised and edited by Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., and Arthur N. Wollaston, C.I.E. London : W.H. Allen and Co.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.*

THIS valuable statistical and historical annual has reached its twenty-third year of publication. Its perfection as a work of reference with regard to the position of the states comprising the civilised world seemed to have been well-nigh attained in previous issues. This year, however, witnesses a further increase in the size of the volume, rendered necessary by the extension of statistics relating to several of the countries which had already found a place in the work, and the introduction of additional countries. Among the latter the Congo Free State constituted and defined during the past year will be found ; Fiji and the Straits Settlements have also been added. The section relating to the British Colonies has under gone re-arrangement, and the information materially extended, and from Great Britain to Brazil other states have had special revision. The publication of the year-book a few weeks after the opening of the new year not only enables the editor to include many important statistics than would not otherwise be available, but in the present volume the political changes are brought up to the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet on February 6, and the Viceroy's proclamation by which Burma became an integral part of the British Empire appears in its proper place.

* The Statesman's Year-Book for 1886. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. London : Macmillan and Co.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPENDING RUPTURE WITH GREECE.

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

ATHENS, MAY 7.

The Greek Government, in reply to the Collective Note of the Great Powers, has refused to offer any further explanations.

The Ministers representing the Foreign Powers here will leave Athens to-day.

Greek troops are concentrating on the frontier.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that if the reply of the Greek Government to the Collective Note was inadequate, steps would be taken immediately to secure the object of the Great Powers.

THE ARMS ACT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a Bill for the temporary continuance of the Arms Act in Ireland.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE EXHIBITION.

Her Majesty the Queen yesterday paid a visit to the Indian Palace at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and inspected in detail the work of the different native craftsmen.

CHOLERA AT VENICE.

VENICE, MAY 6.

Cholera has broken out here.

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 6.

Rigorous measures are being taken throughout the United States against the Socialists.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rydall Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez yesterday afternoon.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Mr. W. Tidy, resigns the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. W. Ward is appointed Judicial Commissioner of Burma, and continues to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Furlough.—Mr. F. Mallet, Geological Survey, is granted seven months' furlough; Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Military Works, is granted 182 days' leave; Deputy Surgeon-General Bellen, six months; Honorary Surgeon Hall, 214 days; Major-General Chamier, R.A., 91 days in India.

Sir H. Macpherson is permitted to proceed to England on completion of his tour service; Colonel Anderson is appointed to the Command of the 3rd Brigade, Burma.

Colonel Matthews officiates as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel Clementi, Officiating Judge Advocate-General. Major Manderson officiates as Inspector-General, Military Works, *vice* Colonel Sandford, R. E. Major Arnott officiates for Major Manderson.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester market has been firm with small business.

Good Fair Dhollera		4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		71¼
4½ ,,	,,	74¼
3 ,,	Consols for account	101¼
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	102
4½ ,,	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		45¼

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrival—Rimpha.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday shows the following results:—

Total Bullion £21,000,000, dec. £400,000. Public Deposits £7,000,000, dec. £500,000 Other Deposits £22,800,000, inc. £400,000. Other Securities £21,300,000, inc. £600,000. Notes and Gold £11,700,000, dec. £800,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TO-DAY the new extension of the Bombay Tramway Company's system from Byculla to the Victoria Gardens will be opened for ordinary traffic. This section is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and forms a portion of the extension to Parel, which will altogether add two miles of line to the tramways hitherto in working. In another ten days the construction of the line will be completed as far as the Parel terminus. The work is being expedited in every way, as will be conceded when it is mentioned that the operations of the Engineer date only from the 18th March last. Last evening the first tram-car was run from the old terminus opposite the Byculla Station over the bridge, towards which the Company was one of the contributories, to the Victoria Gardens. It contained among others the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. E.C.K. Ollivant), Mr. A. C. Clark, Mr. G. A. Kittredge (managing director of the company), Mr. H. Faulcover (superintending engineer), and Mr. A. G. Crisp (traffic superintendent). No ceremony took place, but the completed section was formally pronounced open. It may be added that very extensive stables have been erected by the company at the new terminus. The line is being constructed at the rate of Rs. 65,000 per mile.

A QUESTION of much interest to debenture-holders in a joint-stock company was disposed of by Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday, in the case of Mathooradas Lowji and others *vs.* Goculdas Madhowjee and others. The plaintiffs prayed the Court to cancel the appointment of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, a solicitor, as one of the trustees of an indenture by which the lands, buildings, and plant of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company were held in mortgage to the extent of fourteen lakhs of rupees. The new trustee was appointed in place of the late Kessowjee Jadowjee, a wealthy Bhattia merchant, who was a holder of the company's debentures to the extent of seven lakhs of rupees. The plaintiffs objected to the appointment on the ground that, at a meeting of the debenture-holders convened for the purpose of appointing a trustee, those to whom debentures belonging to the estate of Kesowjee Jadowjee had been either sold or assigned were excluded from the meeting. It appears that in 1874, the company borrowed a sum of fourteen lakhs of rupees by the issue of 2,800 debentures of Rs. 500 each; and for the purpose of securing the principal moneys and interest, appointed three trustees, namely, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Goculdas Madhowjee, and Dorabjee Framjee Panday. Kessowjee Jadowjee, who died on the 9th February 1886, was a holder of 1,400 debentures. A meeting of the debenture-holders was convened by the surviving trustees on the 27th February 1886 for the appointment of a trustee in place of Kessowjee Jadowjee; but the plaintiffs and others to whom a number of Kessowjee's debentures had been sold or assigned, were excluded from the meeting by the chairman, Goculdas Madhowjee, on the ground that no person had a right to vote in respect of any of Kessowjee's debentures. The plaintiffs said that, by reason of the exclusion of the debenture-holders, the meeting was not a valid one, nor was the appointment of Pestonjee Kavasjee as a trustee valid. It was contended for the plaintiffs that the executors of Kessowjee Jadowjee were within their rights in doing what Kessowjee himself could have done, namely, sold the debentures for value to other persons. For the defendants, it was admitted that Kessowjee, had he been alive, would have had a perfect right to create a vote by a sale of his debenture to any person; but it was contended that the executors of Kessowjee, not hav[illegible] obtained probate, had no such right. His [illegible]ship, having stated the undisputed facts of th[illegible], was of opinion that the defendant Peston[illegible] Kavasjee was not validly appointed a trustee. Alienees or purchasers of the debentures should not have been excluded from the meeting. The case of nominees was a little more difficult; but his Lordship could not say they were not within the indenture. A fresh meeting was ordered to be summoned within a month for the appointment of a new trustee. Costs of all parties were to be paid out of the trust property under the provisions of the deed.

THE members of the Parsee Gaen Ootejak Mandli give a musical entertainment this evening in honour of H. E. Mirza Kuli Khan, the Persian Consul General. We understand that the toast of the evening will be proposed by Mr. J. C. Cama in the French and His Excellency will reply in Pers. It is stated that the latter proposes to explain the object of his visit to Bombay in connection with the Parsees.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGY has arrived at Secunderabad to assume command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

IT is understood that General McQueen will leave Hyderabad about the 16th instant to take up the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and that Colonel Ross, accompanied by Mr. Cornish, will leave about the same time on a short visit to Simla.

IT is notified in General Orders that the temporary line of railway up the Bolan Pass, as far as Hirok, can now be made use of for the carriage of military stores, &c., to the extent of 100 tons (10 wagon loads of 10 tons) per week. The estimated cost is about Rs. 4 per wagon load of 10 tons for the whole of the distance from Rindli to Hirok.

ACCORDING to the Russian papers, the Trans-Caspian Railway will be carried on by Doushak and Charjui instead of by Bourdalik, the route previously decided upon. This change is made in order to comply with the wishes of the Ameer of Bokhara. No bridge will be constructed over the Amu Daria, but a steam ferry on a large scale will keep up the communication between both banks.

MR. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, who has just accepted an appointment of great importance in Upper Burma, has long been connected with the Punjab Frontier. Since the year 1868, his service has been continuous either in the Derajat, where he carried out a difficult settlement in a most successful manner, or in the Peshawar Division, where, as Deputy Commissioner in Kohat and Peshawar, he has thoroughly earned the respect of the Pathans. "Severe and straightforward," remarks the Lahore paper, "Mr. Tucker always has been able to hold his own with the people of the Punjab Frontier, and we do not doubt that the same qualities will stand him in good stead at Mandalay."

SEPOY RAMPERSAUD DOOBAY, 11th Bengal Infantry, has been admitted to the third class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action in the attack on the stockade at Minhla, Upper Burma, on the 17th November last.

THE snowfall in the hill districts of the Punjab during the month of March was above the average. At Plach, in the Kangra district, a fall of four feet was measured during the month, and in the rest of the district a good snowfall is reported. On Pir Pinjal, in the Guzerat district, the snowfall is said to have been unusually heavy. At Marri there was a fall of six inches, but on the hills adjacent to Kahuta it measured two feet. There was only a slight fall in the Khaibar, which melted almost immediately, but in the Kohat district there was a good fall on the Safed Koh, Tirah, and Ali Khel maidans.

MR. LAMBERT, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will shortly proceed on a short furlough.

MR. WILKINS, who is at present employed on special duty in Calcutta in sending on to Burma the new police recruits for that province, will officiate for Mr. Lambert.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, the Resident of Cashmir, has made over charge to Mr. Trevor Plowden. The former has already left Jammu. A few visitors have arrived to be present at the installation, which takes place on the 10th. The heat is terrific, the thermometer ranging to above one hundred degrees in the shade in the afternoon.

THE Simla Branch of the Indian Silver Association have issued their prospectus already. The object of the Association is to promote the intelligent discussion of the causes which have led to the fall in exchange, to dispel popular fallacies, to enlighten public opinion on the Currency Question, and, finally, to bring to bear the only true solution, *viz.*, bi-metallism. The Executive Committee will meet shortly, and will then decide on the line of action to be taken. Lectures will be given and leaflets published to popularise the subject in India.

IT is probable that Mr. Horace Cockerell, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue, will take privilege leave in July.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL has abolished all transit duties hitherto levied on that portion of the Bhopal-Indore road which runs through her territories.

THE Maharaja of Kuch Behar has finally abandoned his idea of going to England this year. He will probably remain at Kuch Behar throughout the hot weather or go to Darjiling in August.

MR. G. D. BURGESS, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is confirmed in his officiating appointment as Commissioner of the Arrakan Division in the place of Colonel E. B. Sladen, and Mr. E. S. Symes becomes Secretary.

THE war in Achin still continues to drag along. The latest news from Deli is to the effect that the Achinese are still troubling Langkat and Teniang, and that the troops in the field have been unable to check them. The Achinese had also succeeded in persuading the Bataks on the table-lands to join them against the Dutch.

MR. BOURDILLON, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, goes on leave for six months at the end of this month. Mr. Blythe, now acting as Chief Secretary, will officiate for Mr. Bourdillon when relieved of his present appointment by the return of Mr. Peacock. Till then Mr. Risley, now on special duty, will probably fill the temporary vacancy.

THE news from the Bengal indigo districts is by no means satisfactory. With the exception of some light showers in Murshedabad and parts of Krishnaghar, no rain has fallen, and owing to the excessive heat the spring sowings have dried up in many parts of Jessor and Midnapur, and the land will have to be broken up. The October plant, however, continues in fair condition. Slight rain has fallen in parts of Tirhut, Champaran, and Monghyr, enough having been recorded in some factories to enable them to till up the empty lands, whilst in others there was hardly enough rain to lay the dust. The best falls were in Eastern Tirhut. No fresh news has been received from Benares and the North-West Provinces.

PROSPECTS are reported to have slightly improved in the tea districts, a fair quantity of rain having fallen in Kachar and Assam, although more would be still acceptable. There has also been rain in Darjiling, and the gardens in that district are generally doing well, except where damage has been done by hail. Some rain has also fallen in the Terai and the Dooars, but more is still wanted. No public sale has yet been held, as only about 1,500 chests have arrived, the greater part of which was sent forward to London. An invoice of 68 packages from the Spring Side Tea Company, Limited, was sold privately last week at an average of ten annas six pies per pound against an average of eleven annas four pies for the first invoice last year sold about the same time, and of very similar quality.

THE late war between France and China has already borne fruit in one important administrative change in the latter country. The Peking Government has decided to make the island of Formosa a separate province, and to entrust its charge to a viceroy. Up to the present time Formosa has only been a department in the viceroyalty of Min Cheh, which is the official designation of the two provinces of Fuhkien and Chekiang. Henceforth it is to have a governor of its own, whose first charge is to be the fortification of Kelung, Tamsui, and the other ports on the west coast which lie exposed to the attack of a naval Power. The development of the coal-mines of Kelung is also entrusted to his fostering care; and it is anticipated that a large increase of population will ensue from the employment offered by these and other public works to immigrants from the mainland. Hitherto the Chinese have neglected Formosa; but the French invasion warned them of the dangers which would ensue were a foreign nation to acquire possession of even a port in that island. They have been content to hold the chief places on the west coast, and to leave the interior and eastern half in the possession of the aboriginal tribes. We may now look for a more effectual assertion of Chinese authority over the latter, and for the steady increase of Formosa in commercial prosperity as well as political security under the new Chinese viceroy.

LORD RIPON fully shares the belief that it is necessary to strengthen the Navy in various directions. Speaking at a livery dinner of the Wheelwrights' Company, he said we must in the first place supply ourselves with torpedo boats. He pointed out, however, the difficulties of too rapid progress, saying that they were liable to find that they had supplied themselves with a large number of vessels which were almost immediately superseded. Consequently, they must proceed with a reasonable amount of caution. But it was not only the matter of torpedo boats which must engage their attention. There was another important question, and that was the building of fast cruisers to protect our commerce, and he was quite convinced that it would be the duty of the Admiralty to turn their attention to this subject. It was the duty of a wise and prudent Government to combine economy with efficiency, and that he hoped would be done. They might depend upon it that no effort of his should be spared to place the Navy in an efficient condition.

AN old Harrovian, full of gratitude towards the late master, Dr. Butler, has presented £10,000 to the school to purchase the football-field as a memorial of him. That is splendid liberality, and the newspapers ask why the donor should conceal his name, but (says the *Spectator*) they do not quite know England. The moment his name is published, the donor will be recognised as a new victim, very rich, and with capacities of liberality in him. For years he will be tormented by the begging-letter writers, by the secretaries of Charitable Societies, and by the manufacturers of threats, until his life has become a burden to him. He will be hunted even to his country retreat, will be waylaid on the steps of his London house, and will be exposed to every variety of pertinacious insult. He will be discussed in the Society newspapers for not spending more, he will be abused in the Socialist journals for possessing so much, and if he buys a new house, he will be accused in the Radical journals of laying field to field and house to house until there is no room for the poor. No man who ever heard a millionaire relate his experiences of public giving would ever subscribe sixpence again except anonymously, or except in countries where the "benefactor" is still considered an object of respect.

SHE was a magnificent blonde, constructed after the fashion of Dudu, and her knowledge of the world was bounded by the limits of the Indian Empire, but her soul was even as the mirror that abhors the breath of levity. And when with a fetching look of eagerness, she asked the distinguished medico who took her into dinner what decoration he wore, he proudly replied "the C.B." "Oh my, what is that?" she asked with the simple confidence of an Imogene, and when he explained that C.B. meant Companion of the Bath, a stony look of horror overspread her fair face, and with a holy air of cast-iron chastity, she murmured blushingly, "Oh my, you mustn't say such things to me."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been ordered to 1st Battalions:—Lieutenant Eustace, East Surrey Regiment; Captain Power and Lieutenant Norie, South Yorkshire Regiment; Captain Banburry and Lieutenant Festing, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald and Captain Etheridge, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Harington, West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain Cocks, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Collum and Major Glancy, Leinster Regiment.

THE following postings have been ordered to 2nd Battalions:—Major Gordon, West Yorkshire Regiment; Major Strachan, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Captain Tribe, Leinster Regiment; Lieutenant Fraser, Middlesex Regiment; Captain Ottley, South Yorkshire Regiment; Major Murray, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; and Captain Haynes, Royal Sussex Regiment.

THE following postings have been ordered to 4th Battalion:—Colonel Grenfeld, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, and Captain Kitson, King's Royal Rifle Corps; and Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Yarde-Buller, Rifle Brigade.

LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE H. D. NAPIER, King's Own Borderers, has been appointed to the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 18.—The barometer has fallen rather quickly in the north-east corner of the bay, and slightly in Madras, the Central Provinces, and Assam, and one or two places elsewhere. It has risen in Northern India, rather quickly in East Punjab and the Upper Gangetic plain. There has been a small storm in the North Punjab, and slight rain throughout that province. The temperature has fallen very quickly in Upper India. There is a small depression in the Eastern districts of the Central Provinces, but the skies are clear. The weather is cloudy around the bay. There was from 1 to ½ inch of rain in Saugor Island, Falsepoint, and Diamond Island. The temperature has risen several degrees in the Peninsula, Central India and Assam. It has fallen quickly elsewhere.

SIMLA GYMKHANA SEASON, 1886.

FIRST MEETING, SATURDAY 1ST MAY.

SIMLA, MAY 2.

THE Gymkhana Club held their first meet last evening at Annandale, before a large and fashionable crowd, among whom were Lord and Lady Dufferin. The "card" was an excellent one, and everything went off without a hitch.

FIRST EVENT.—Tilting at the Ring. Open to all subscribers. Three tries each.

Captain L. Gordon	2	3	1—6
Major Cooper	1	3	0—4
Lord W. Beresford	1	1	1—3
Hon. P. Blackwood	1	0	1—2
Major Hamilton	0	1	1—2
Mr. Hemming	1	0	0—1

SECOND EVENT.—Flat Race. For all ponies owned by Simla tradesmen. Catch-weights over 11 stone. ¾ mile. Prize a Bridle.

Mr. Wilson's	Nancy	Mr. Pymm	1
Mr. Burton's	Olivette	Dr. Taylor	2
Mr. Watson's	St. Patrick	Owner	3
Mr. Burton's	Galatea	Mr. Michael	0

A good race between Nancy and Olivette, the former winning by a length, St. Patrick a bad third, and Galatea nowhere.

THIRD EVENT.—Postillion Race. To ride one pony and lead another. Distance ¼ mile. Prize a Bridle.

Captain L. Gordon's Faugh-a-ballah (riding) Kaylana (leading) ... 1

Lord W. Beresford's Plumper (riding) Viper (leading) 2

Mr. Low's Tobie (riding) Strawberry Cream (leading) 3

Tobie and Strawberry Cream took the lead and kept it for half the distance, when they gave way to Lord William's pair, who were subsequently, when coming down the straight for home, collared by Faugh-a-ballah and Kayiana, and beaten by a length at the post.

FOURTH EVENT.—Bare-backed Race. 100 yards round a post and back. Prize a Whip.

Mr. Low's Strawberry Cream	Owner	1
Lord W. Beresford's Pilsener	Owner	2
Mr. Robertson's Dancing Master	Owner	3

Pilsener was the first round the post, but could not keep up with Strawberry Cream in the race for home, and was beaten by over a length.

FIFTH EVENT.—Screen Race. To ride ½ mile on the flat, and finish through a paper screen.

The field in this event included Captains Gordon and Balfour, Major Hamilton, Dr. Taylor, Hon. T. Blackwood, Lord W. Beresford and Major Cooper. On coming up to the screen the field came to a dead halt, and no amount of persuasion was able to make any of the ponies go through the "wall." Ultimately Lord William managed to effect a breach, and sent his mount through, followed by Major Hamilton and Captain Balfour.

SIXTH EVENT.—Flat Race. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch-weight over 11 stone. ½ mile. Prize a Whip.

Captain Gordon's	Kaylama	Mr. Low	1
Do.	Billet-Doux	Owner	2

Kaylana led from start to finish, and won by over a length.

SEVENTH EVENT.—Menagerie Race. 100 yards round a post and back. No dogs allowed.

In the absence of a larger field than was represented by a couple of deer and a cock, this event fell through.

EIGHTH EVENT.—Pig Hunt. Open to Goorkhas.

This was an "extra" and caused much amusement. The pig was after a beng chase caught near the pavilion, but not before he had caused a stampede among the occupants thereof.

The Viceroy's band played at intervals during the evening.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN SILVER ASSOCIATION.

THE following is among a series of occasional papers issued by the newly-formed Indian Silver Association:—

During the whole of the present century, the double-standard of France,—until its abandonment in 1874,—has maintained a fixed relative value between gold and silver.

A departure, from this standard has, in the opinion of the Association, given rise to the evils under which India now suffers; and it has, by falsifying the standard of value previously existing, destroyed credit, depressed trade, spread disaster and ruin throughout the civilised world, and caused those Socialistic reactions which threaten Europe with revolution.

The remedy is simple, and easy of application:—it lies in a return to the double standard; but international agreement is necessary to effect this return.

America, France, Germany, and Italy, having suffered acutely, are eager to join England in an International Monetary Union, which would at once restore silver to its relative value with gold; but England, influenced by ignorant public opinion, holds back, and is the sole obstacle to the application of the remedy.

Public opinion has been prejudiced by several popular fallacies, fostered by rings in New York, London, and Vienna, composed of comparatively few individuals ("gold bugs," as they are termed in New York,) who prosper on the ruin of all around them.

These fallacies are principally:—

1st. That England owes her prosperity to her gold standard, for which there exists a species of Fetish worship.

2nd. That the fall in exchange is due to overproduction of silver, and is therefore without remedy.

3rd. That the double standard is opposed to the laws of political economy, and cannot be maintained.

4th. That bi-metallism, or the double standard, is so abstruse a question that it is useless to attempt to master its principles.

5th. That the fall of exchange is a direct benefit to India, in stimulating its export trade.

It is the object of the Indian Silver Association to promote an intelligent discussion of these questions, to dispel popular fallacies, to enlighten public opinion, and to bring it to bear on the application of the only true remedy.

The Government of India is believed to be most anxious that England should join the International Monetary Union; and the formation of an "Indian Silver Association" will materially strengthen the hands of Government in dealing with this question.

THE NATIVE VOLUNTEER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to be excused troubling you, but the matter is of such vital importance that I feel compelled to address you. In Burma, that is at Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, there are cadet companies attached to the adult companies of the Volunteer Rifles. Into these cadet companies are admitted youths of all nationalities, but chiefly Burmese, and what Burmese are is now simply a matter of history. They are, with few exceptions, lazy in the extreme; ready to hack another down in a cowardly manner with *dahs*; and last but not least, born dacoits and gamblers. It is verily believed that two-thirds of them are dacoits and gamblers. And it is the children of the above who are enrolled in the cadet companies of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles! In India we have a hardworking and honest native population for the most part, and who are, it may safely be asserted, loyal. Yet we find that neither they nor their children are admitted into Volunteer adult or cadet companies. One would think that the Burmese and cognate races would be the last to be admitted, but we find the reverse to be the case. It is to be hoped the Government will take cognizance of this unfairness to its more honest, hardworking and loyal subjects—native Indians as opposed to cut-throat Burmese—and allow of the children at least of the former being enrolled in cadet companies, or put a stop to sons of dacoits, gamblers and disloyal Burmese being admitted into cadet companies in Burma. It is hard to see why they should make fish of one (Burmese) and flesh of the other (native Indians). Let us hope the day is not distant when by respectful perseverance adult Volunteer Corps of native Indians will be an accomplished fact.—Yours, &c.,

Rangoon April 30. P. C. BANNERJI.

THE OLD RACE COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report of Dr. Weir to the Town Council on the condition of things at the old Race Course, and his suggestion to drain that district, deserve the careful consideration of both the Town Council and the Corporation. This unhappy locality, from its situation is practically shut out from the public gaze; and no one would think of going there unless he were compelled to do so by sheer necessity, the roads being so bad. Besides people living there are so poor and ignorant that they cannot be expected to complain of their grievances to the proper authorities, either directly or through the medium of the press: much less can they be expected to make any thing like a public demonstration. Hence if this locality is ever to receive the blessings of good sanitation, it will be through the efforts of some conscientious officer of the Municipality, whose duty it is to see to the sanitary condition of such places. It, therefore, redounds greatly to the credit of our Health Officer that he has taken up the cause of these poor voiceless people, and his schema would, if carried out, confer a great boon on them. In my capacity as a medical officer specially appointed by the Municipality to treat cases of cholera during the epidemics of 1883, in that district along with others, I had good opportunities of making personal obervation of the place, and I am now in a position to fully bear out all that Dr. Weir has written in his report. Nay, I would go a step further, and say that our worthy doctor has understated rather than overstated the case. In fact one would hardly believe that this district forms a part of *Urbs Prima in Indis*. In the monsoon, when also I had occasion to visit the place, its condition was something frightful. I found that the chawls and houses looked like little peninsulas, surrounded on three sides by masses of dirty, stagnant green water, contained in a low marshy ground, all the sullage and waste water soaking into the surrounding place. It was really a fortunate circumstance that cholera did not take root in that locality, because with such unfavorable circumstances, it would have been a very difficult task to get rid of it. I expressed my views about this locality to that effect in my report to the Health Officer, and I am glad to find that at last practical steps are being taken to remove the nuisance. Our Town Council and the Corporation have always been liberal in voting large sums of money, whenever questions affecting the health of the city are concerned, and it is to be hoped that the same course would be followed in this most deserving of sanitary works for this unhappy district,—Yours, &c.,

Fort, May 7. N. N. KATRAK, L. M. & S.

ROAD COMMUNICATION IN SALSETTE.

ON Thursday the following petition regarding the want of new roads in Salsette was presented to the Collector of Thana in camp at Ghore-bunder, by Delegates representing the inhabitants of Bhynder, Moordah, Rai, Morva, Doongri, Tarodi, Chowka, Pali, and Utan:—

The President of the District Board, Thana; the humble petition of the inhabitants of Bhynder, Moordah, Rai, Morva, Doongri, Tarodi, Chowka, Pali, and Utan, of the Thana districts, in Salsette, humbly sheweth, that your petitioners are inhabitants of the above villages, and reside there with their respective families. Their ancestors have likewise resided there for generations past. Prior to the opening of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the mode of travel used to be by country craft, which often entailed very great hardships on them for want of a road. Now that they are blessed with the rail, part of their hardships have been overcome, as many of them resort to that mode of travel as far as the Bhynder Station, but on alighting at that station, which is the one nearest to their destinations, their travelling troubles commence. In fact, there are no roads, which can properly be deemed as such: they are simply foot-tracks, many of them leading across hilly regions and miry creeks. Considering the steepness of the assents in several places, it may be imagined what tediousness is entailed on them in crossing from one village to another. Another great and serious inconvenience, which arises from the absence of road, is the difficulty with which a medical-man can be brought to the sick bed in time to prevent catastrophe. In cases of moderate sickness, the people manage as best they can to travel over to such station as where they can find medical assistance, but in serious sickness the help generally comes too late, if at all to be of no practical value. They have petitioned the Local Fund Board to allay their grievances, but they regret to say, no heed has been taken of their prayer. Although already a vast revenue is reaped by Government by the trade of these places, yet a further increase will be caused to the revenues of Government if Government will only order a road to be made, especially from the Bhynder Station, through Rai, Doongri, up to Utan. The last named village is one of the principal villages in Salsette, and its products are utilised by all the other villages, its imports and exports alone by sea and land amounting to about two lakhs of rupees. In Bhynder a weekly bazaar is held, at which people from the neighbouring villages bring their goods for sale, and purchase others instead. Between Bhynder and Doongri there are no less than thirty-two salt pans, and four others are about to be erected. To supervise these works, there are no less than two hundred and twenty-five sepoys and thirty-five karkoons engaged. This large number of people have to go to Utan to procure their household necessaries, which entails great hardship on them on account of the defective locomotion. Considering that a large revenue is made good to Government by means of the salt pans (for it appears that in 1884-85 no less a sum than Rs. 13,21,666 was realized by Government), the least that the Government can do is to make the means of locomotion easy for those who contribute to such a large revenue. According to official accounts there are at present 2,900 inhabitants in Utan. There are 3,443 acres of land, out of which 1,125 are cultivated. The imperial revenue is Rs. 3,259, and the Local Fund revenue is Rs. 202. There is likewise a school, attended by about 120 boys. In Doongri, there is likewise a school attended by about 40 boys. Its population is 1,461; the area of land amounts to 1,677 acres, out of which 177 are cultivated. The imperial revenue derived amounts to Rs. 1,706, and the Local Fund Rs. 105. In Rai there is a population of 1,941; two school-houses also exist there, imparting education to no less than 75 boys. There are 2,558 acres of land, of which 648 are under cultivation. The imperial revenue amounts to Rs. 1,580, and Local Fund to Rs. 98. In Bhynder there is a population of 1,551, and 90 boys attend school. The total area of land is 4,695, 2,516 being under cultivation. The imperial revenue amounts to Rs. 3,995, and the Local Fund Rs. 249. In addition to salt, imperial land, and Local Fund revenues, there are Abkari revenue and fees on palm trees, amounting to Rs. 20,000; besides, there are ferry boats, plying between the above places, the income of which is about Rs. 1,500.*a* Out of the Local Fund revenues of the above places, one-third amount is set apart for maintenance of schools; the remaining two-thirds might perhaps be spared towards the proposed road. The sanitary state of the above villages, specially of Utan, is far superior to that of other villages of Salsette, but it has been neglected of long for want of a road. If a road were to be made, the population will increase, and trade will flourish, which will prove of great benefit, both to Government and the people. We understand that the Salt Department has promised to contribute towards the road, and, we hope, the salt merchants, on a reptesentation being made to them, will make a similar contribution according to their circumstances. On reference to the railway report they find that on an average 100 passengers are booked from the Bhynder Station, and about a like number arrive there daily. From March 1885 to February 1886, we find that goods to the amount of 45,497 tons, and 31,816 passengers were booked at the Bhynder Station. Considering the large traffic, that is carried on between Bhynder and their respective villages, besides the internal traffic, it behoves Government to allay their grievances by the construction of good metalled road from Bhynder to Utan. They trust you will be so good as to urge on Government the necessity of causing a road to be made from Bhynder Station to Utan. Trusting you will forward their petition on to Government, with any favourable remarks you may deem necessary in support of their prayer, for which act of kindness they will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

a This also goes to the Local Fund.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN NEPAL.

THE correspondent of an up-country paper furnishes the following account of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaj-Adhi-raj of Nepal, who has been a subject of much consideration in the State for the last two years:—

For reasons into which it is not necessary to enter, some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable bride, or rather brides, for the custom of the country demands that youthful royalty should be united to two consorts at the same time. The usual course followed is that one should be the daughter of a Hill Raja, and the other chosen from some Rajput family in the plains. In the present instance, however, both the future Maharanis belong to Hindustan, one coming from Sukhet, and the other from some district in the Punjab.

The brides-elect with their fathers arrived a few days before the ceremony, and were installed at Thapathali, at present the residence of the Commander-in-Chief, and some of his brothers. Other guests from the plains, who were but few in number, were at the same time welcomed and accommodated. All the troops in the country were summoned to the capital, and poured into Kathmandu from all sides, until including militia there were probably nearly thirty thousand assembled to do honour to the great occasion. The tributary Rajas of the Choubisia and Baisia, or their representatives, were also wedding guests. On the 18th April all work was suspended in the public offices, and the preliminary ceremony of "Syaie Pata" took place in the early morning. This is the formal intimation, of the auspicious moment fixed upon by the astrologers for the marriage, to the brides' family, and consisted of a procession composed of sirdars, officials, and *kétis*, or slave girls, bearing presents in the shape of clothes and dainty dishes, from the bridegroom to the brides; and as little happens in Nepal without a salute, this procession was consequently honoured by 21 guns—a commencement of the the reckless expenditure of gunpowder which was to to follow during the next few days.

On the 20th the actual festivities commenced by the procession of the bridegroom from his own house to that of the brides. It was headed by the troops who began to move off about three o'clock in the afternoon from Narain Hitti; the whole army took part in the function, and four or five hours elapsed before the last of them had left the starting-place. Dusk had been fixed upon as the auspicious time for the Maharaj-Adhi-raj to cross the threshold—that perceful and happy hour so enjoyed by the pious Hindu when the labours of the day are over, the heat of the sun is succeeded by the coolness of evening, and the rejoicing cowherds and their wives milk their cows, warbling ditties in praise of the lotus-eyed Krishna. Between seven and eight o'clock illuminations and torches were lit up, and the procession proper began to be marshalled in the large square in front of the palace; and as soon as the carefully-timed moment arrived the young king, who is a particularly handsome boy, richly dressed in the robes of a Rajput chieftain, emerged from the gate of the palace and took his seat in a silver palki, handsomely chased and ornamented. His appearance was the signal for Royal salutes, independent firing, vigorously sustained, bursts of fireworks, ascent of fire balloons, redoubled tomtomming and piping, and every demonstration of the wildest joy. The part of the procession in front of the palki now began to slowly move off, and the remainder, which had until now filled the square, an apparently hopelessly confused crowd of caparisoned elephants, curvetting horses, glistening bayonets and energetic musicians, were gradually brought into their proper positions in the line.

The procession was a brave and interesting show. After the last of the bulk of the army, which had filled the line of way for several hours came some eccentricity in the shape of artificial animals on wheels—elephants, camels, and other fearsome-looking beasts—then cars bearing images of deities, such as Mahadeo and his consorts; and next, a rude representation of a railway train on the engine of which in the place usually occupied by the driver was somewhat incongruously perched Ganesh. This part of the display finished with cars on which were erected, very transparently, artificial gardens of fruit trees and flowers. Next came *assabladars bhalabaldars*, Newar musicians in full song and melody, colours, the elephant battery, cavalry, and detachments of infantry taken from different regiments for independent firing—a part of their duty which they fulfilled with zeal. Then came a long line of elephants, carrying Rajas, Gurus, Zemindars and other celebrities, among them in costly raiment being Brijis Kadr, son of the late Begum of Oudh, who lives at Kathmandu, a prisoner in a very small way of the Nepal Durbar. The elephants were followed by singers, and then by the civil officers of Government on foot—Nizamti, Khurdars, Mukhyas, Naib Mukhyas, schoolmasters, Pundits, &c., all dressed uniformly in costumes carefully prescribed, and varying in texture and richness according to the rank of the wearer. Next, more elephants, bands of music, *assa* and *churbardars*, *chobdars* and *chuprassies*. Then came some important functionaries, the Bhar Theki, carriers of such symbolic and propitious elements as curds, plantains, sugarcane, and fish: the last enclosed in gilt cases shaped to represent the real article. After the Bhar Theki and preceding the palki of the Maharaja-Adhi-raj walked in pairs a dazzling array of four hundred *ketis* or slave girls, in the midst of whom was borne the sacred *kalas*, a brass vessel filled with holy water and covered with flowers and decorations. The nominal bearer of the *kalas* was the senior female member of the royal household, who walked in front holding broad gold embroidered streamers attached to it, while a man behind her actually carried the sacred vessel and held it aloft above the head of the privileged *keti*. The position of the *kalas* bearer is one of great honour; for as long as the wedding lasts she eats before even those of the most exalted rank, and shares the wedding chamber of the happy trio. The lady who filled the office on this occasion seemed to feel to the full the dignity of her position. She was dressed from head to foot in cloth of gold, and marched along with proud and stately gait at the head of her attendants. The *kétis*, or, to give them their more euphonic title, the "maids of honour," were recruited from the households of different sirdars, each detachment uniformly and handsomely dressed in shades of mauve, pink, maize, blue, white, or sea green, and wearing garlands of flowers twined in their raven locks. The Nepalese lady's costume is more adapted for sitting than walking, and the damsels appeared to have some difficulty in disposing of their voluminous skirts of billowy muslin. Notwithstanding this little inconvenience, they seemed more than satisfied with their personal appearance, and conscious of being the admired of all beholders. After the Maharaj-Adhiraj, came two empty palkis intended to bring back the juvenile brides. A commanding general was in attendance on His Highness, whose palki was closely surrounded by the bodyguard and a detachment of the rifle regiment. Next followed more *assa* and *chourbardars*, more detachments of the Rifle regiment with their band, the escort of the Resident and the mounted bodyguard of the Minister, preceding the Resident and the Minister who occupied the same *howdah*, and were followed by an elephant carrying two or three British officers who were guests at the Residency. The remainder of the procession consisted of a long line of elephants for the accommodation of members of the Royal family, the Raj Guru, and other Gurus and personages, interrupted by guards and detachments of infantry; towards the end were carried sundry huge chests, containing dresses and jewellery for the brides, carefully guarded; and the whole was closed by the mule battery and the Ganesh Dul regiment.

After describing the scenes on the road between the two houses, the correspondent writes:—

The further ceremonies carried on inside the house were invisible to profane eyes, and, except a selected few, the assemblage broke up and the troops marched off to their camping-ground. The actual ceremony was fixed for day-break, and at early dawn salutes of 21 guns announced the different stages reached. All the troops that could be spared from other duties were drawn up in a hollow square, a double row of columns facing outwards. Along the sides of the Tundi Khal parade ground probably some 20,000 men were on the ground, and at about 8 o'clock, the conclusion of the ceremony having been signalled, a *feu de joie* was fired by them followed by independent firing lasting an hour. This, with the assistance of artillery, made a very respectable demonstration; and if noise and smoke could ensure the newly-married young people happiness, they ought to enjoy a large share.

On the evening of the 21st the procession returned to Narain Hitti in much the same order, the two palkis following that of the Maharaj-Adhi-raj being this time occupied by the child-brides, and the place of the Minister taken by the Commander-in-Chief. When the Durbar was reached the bands played the Nepalese hymn of victory (a somewhat monotonous and lugubrious composition), with an accompaniment of more salutes, more fireworks, and fire balloons, more independent firing and more tom-tomming. Joy was supposed to have reached its climax. A similar scene to the one of the preceding night was enacted in the square of the place; and as the space was larger the spectacle was even more imposing. The young King was greeted by his relations and by the Minister who entered the circle with his retinue; the kalas was worshipped and some of its holy water sprinkled over the brides and bridegroom, after which it was again carried three times round the assembly, the kalas bearer depo ting herself more proudly than ever; and the show as far as outsiders were concerned, was over for the night.

On the following afternoon a grand review was held on the parade-ground, all the troops marching past their youthful sovereign, who seemed pretty well tired out by all he had gone through and uncommonly glad when a royal salute terminated the proceedings. At dusk another display of fireworks came off on the banks of the Rani Pokhri, a large tank near the ctty, which was prettily illuminated. Although the Crystal Palace and Mr. Brock were scarcely rivalled, still the crowds of spectators seemed suitably impressed and gratified. The next day the militia and mofussil regiments began to disperse to their respective stations, and Kathmandu soon resumed its ordinary appearance and equanimity. None of his subjects are, however, likely to forget that His Highness the Maharaj-Adhiraj is now a married potentate.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on Monday, before Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case in which Mr. F. Thomas de Burgh Miller charges Mr. Robert Knight, Editor, and Daniel Barlow, Printer and Publisher, of the *Statesman* newspaper with libels, was gone into, and the following additional evidence recorded on behalf of the prosecution.

Lala Bun Behari Kapur, examined, said:—I am one of the managers of the Bardwan Raj under the Court of Wards, and am now a member of the Bengal Council. I knew the late Maharaja Mahtab Chand very well. He was my uncle. I married the sister of Aftab Chund Maharaja. I was brought up in the family of the late Mahtab Chand. I have always had access to the *Under* Mehal as I was living there. I know the tanks where the treasures are. I have been to the room in my boyish days. As a matter of fact, there were some 14 lakhs of treasure drawn from these hoards. I had nothing to do with the drawing, but something to do with ordering it. I disposed of some—some was sent to the Mint, and of the remainder I had something to do with its disposal at Bardwan. My permission was sought whether it should be sent to the Mint or disposed of there. A certain portion was so disposed of at Bardwan. No portion of these old coins or their proceeds came either into my hands or those of Mr. Miller, as far as I am aware. After these moneys were drawn out from the tanks they were brought into the reserve treasury. From there they were sent to the Mint or disposed of at Bardwan, and new current coins and notes obtained. After current money was obtained entries were made in the Raj books crediting these sums. At first the money would be put back into the reserve treasury, and from there taken back for expenditure. Joy Gobind Mitter was the Dewan of the reserve treasury. The keys are kept with the members, Lala Madan Lall Sett and Babu Satcowrie Banerji. There is no truth in the insinuation that I and Mr. Miller caused part of the sums of money to be drawn from the hoards on the plea that they were required for expenditure and investment, and misappropriated. (At Mr. Barrow's instance witness repeated his last answer.)

To the Court: I caused money to be drawn out for investment.

To Mr. Gasper: The total amount expended on the khillut expenses was Rs. 1,60,800-12 as far I as remember. Accounts have been kept of these expenses. There is no truth in the allegation that four lakhs were drawn out by Mr. Miller as khillut expenses. There is no truth in the allegation that a large sum or any sums of money were paid to anybody high in authority for obtaining this khillut. It is not true that any portion of the money spent on these khillut expenses was misappropriated either by me or Mr. Miller. I am 35 years old. I had to do with the management during the life of the late Maharaja. I first assisted then. I did the work of the members, and then I became Dewan-i-Raj. It is not true that either I or Mr. Miller placed any obstacle in the way of enquiries on the part of the Board of Revenue. I was present when this deed (pension deed) was sealed by the Maharajah. Mr. Miller was not present. It is not true that Mr. Miller presented that deed to the Maharaja with his own hands, and that when the boy evaded signing it, Mr. Miller told him that he would not allow him to leave the room till he had signed it. I have not been fleecing the Raj independently. There is certainly no truth in that. Every word is untrue. I have never obtained one pice from the Raj, of which I would hesitate to give a complete account. It is not true that I or Mr. Miller have caused any fictitious book to be prepared, or have caused any of the books or inventories of the Raj to disappear. One book has disappeared, which was in the custody of Maharani Narain Kumari, and that was during the lifetime of the boy Maharaja. I may have seen the book. I do not remember. It was a book in which the interest on Government Securities standing in the name of the Maharani was entered. It was in her custody. Neither I nor Mr. Miller or anyone connected with the Raj had anything to do with the custody of that book. It is not true that I and Mr. Miller caused a forged book to be produced before Mr. Coxhead, the Collector. It is not true that I and Mr. Miller have been dismissing old servants of the Raj. I cannot remember any old amlā dismissed, and a new one put in his place.

Cross examination reserved.

Dr. Mohendrolal Gupta, examined, said: I am a medical practitioner, duly qualified, and am in charge of the Maharajah's hospital at Bardwan, and also the physician to the Maharaja's family. I have been nearly 20 years employed in the Raj service. My salary is Rs. 260 per mensem. I know Mr. Miller. I remember a conversation between him and Maharajah Aftab Chand, five years ago, in 1881, at Darjiling. The Maharajah said, after receiving his title, that he would not forget old servants, that as his father had died suddenly without making any provisions for old servants, he would give Mr. Miller Rs. 70,000 and a full pension whenever he choose to retire. Mr. Miller declined, and said he would be content with a pension such as he had earned. The Maharaja on that got a little annoyed, and said, "Am I a child that I can't do what I like with my own?" These are the words as far as I remember them. He said "I can make a present of a lakh of rupees just now if I like." On that the subject dropped, and I came away. I know a document was executed. It was a deed giving Mr. Miller a pension, and after his death a pension to his wife. I did not read the document. I and the Maharaja had a conversation most likely at Bardwan, relating to giving Mr. Miller a pension. The Maharaja told me a short time before to wait and see him execute a deed, the nature of which he explained to me. Mr. Miller was not present when the document was sealed. Mr. Miller did not force the Maharaja to sign the document. I think the document was read to the Maharaja before he sealed it. There was the Maharaja's brother-in-law, Fulladar Babu Komkar Ali Hossein, Mohendro Nath Mukhtan, the Sub-registrar, and two or three amlas of the legal department, whose names I do not remember. The Sub-Registrar was sent for by the Maharaja. Bun Behari was also sent for, I believe. It was in the middle of the transaction that Bun Behari was sent for. I can't remember whether he was present when it was sealed. I know of no pressure put on the Maharaja by Mr. Miller to obtain this document from the Maharaja.

Sreemun Narain Mukharji, examined, said: I am Dewan of the khas cutcherry of the Raj, and have

been so for fourteen years, with the exception of two years, 1286 and 1287. I have been 28 years in the service of the Raj. My duties are to superintend and pay out all the personal expenses of the Maharaja and Maharani. Accounts are kept of the household and private expenses of the two. They were kept under my superintendence. The Maharaja used to sign them sometimes, and sometimes Bun Behari. He used to do this every day. The daily accounts submitted were called *shumiars*. The *khabars* were entries of articles brought from theInner apartments, and also those which were sent into these apartments. I have got some of the *shumiars* kept during the lifetime of Aftal Chand. All these are in Bardwan. Any particular one wanted by the accused can be produced at any time. [Mr. Gasper here offered to produce any particular one wanted.] I have got the *khabars* for Falgoon, 1288. I have the entry in the *khabar* of the two lakhs of coins drawn out. Here it is, dated 18th of Falgoon 1288. It is signed by the Naib Dewan (produced.) Here is another entry of two more lakhs in the month of Choit (produced.) Here is another for three lakhs, dated 10th of Choit. These two are signed by me. I was not in the employ of the Raj in 1286-87. These initials are the Maharaja's (put in.) These entries are in the handwriting of Nitanunda Chaudry. Here is the entry referring to the three lakhs, dated 18th of Falgoon 1286. It is signed by the Naib Dewan Joygopal Mukherji. Here is the entry for a lakh, dated Choit, 1287. At this time I was not in the service of the Raj. It is signed by Joygopal. When these sums were drawn out in 1288, I was present. Mr. Miller was not present at any of the withdrawals. He had nothing to do with the withdrawals. The total amount of the khillut expenditure was Rs. 1,60,800 and some annas. I had to do with these expenses. I paid them on the authority of bills which bore the signature of the Maharaja or Bun Behari. Some bore one signature and some the others. I got no perwanas to make these payments. These initials bear the signature of the Maharaja, and issue to Joygobind Mitter. I received them from Joygopal. These are prepared from the *khusra*, and from them the fair copies were made. Bun Behari was then Vice-President, and, after examination by the Maharaja, they were signed by Bun Behari and sealed with the Maharaja's seal. Each sheet shows the expenses of a day. These are all the daily accounts in respect of the khillut expenses signed by the Maharaja. They were all prepared under my superintendence by my mohurrir. They are an abstract *jumma khuruch* of these expenses. They were prepared shortly after the ceremony was over within six months. They are in the handwriting of one iridhari Mohurri, and are a correct abstract of all the khillut expenses. They were prepared under my superintendence (put in and marked.) They must be correct, otherwise I would not have signed them. I have got the Bengali books an vouchers for the khillut expenses. They are tacked in with the daily *shumars*, and are in the bundle just put in. The English bills are also here (produced). Each bill contains the receipt for payment. All have been paid. Four lakhs were not drawn out of the Raj for khillut expenses. This is the receipt book of the khillut expenses, mostly in respect of the Bengali bills (put in). They are signed by the payees. The moneys which were drawn from the tanks in my time were placed in the reserve treasury. Some were sent to the Mint, and some sold to the bazaar. The current moneys received from the Mint or bazaar in exchange were entered in the *khabars*, and are here. I can produce them.

Mr. Gasper here intimated that he had a translation of these khillut expenses.

Cross-examination of the last witness reserved.

Harrynarain Bose, examined, said: This document was executed in my presence, and bears my signature. Mr. Miller was not present there. Modoosoodun Chattapadhaya was one of the attesting witnesses.

Romanath Dass, examined, stated: I engrossed this document under the orders of one Jogendro Babu, a member of Council, who gave me a draft with instructions to engross it on stamped paper. This is the original which Jogendro gave me. This is Jogendro Baboo sitting behind Mr. Knight (pointing). He was then a member, but is not in the service of the Raj now. Jogendro was living, until the last month, in the Maharaja's house. He is not there now. I do not know why he left the service. After engrossing it I sent on the paper by Mohendronath to be registered. It was returned to me after registration by the same Mohendro. It was made over to me for delivery to Mr. Miller, in whose favour it was drawn. I handed it to Mr. Miller. The Maharaja took it from my hand, looked into it, and handed it back to me, telling me to give it to Mr. Miller, who was then present. I got a receipt from him. The receipt is in the palace. I am sure it is not here.

Mr. Andrew, Rossi, examined, said: I am an old servant of the Bardwan Raj, 35 years' service. I was deputed to take some old coin from Bardwan to the Mint, and take back from the Currency Office, the value in exchange in notes. In 1880 I brought down three lakhs of rupees. On the 11th of March I brought the money down, and took back the equivalent in notes on the 19th. I took them to the Maharani. I sent them through the Khas Dewan to the Maharani. I can't recollect what Dewan was there. In 1881 I again brought down three lakhs, and took back the value in notes again, and as before made them over to the Maharani. In 1882 I again brought down two lakhs, and did the same with that. I brought altogether eight lakhs. I received no money from Mr. Miller, nor did I hand him any of the notes I took back.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Gasper here intimated that he had no more witnesses present that day, and had only two or three more to call.

Mr. Barrow enquired whether it was Mr. Gasper's intention to call the Maharani.

Mr. Gasper said it was certainly not his intention to do so. The Maharani was engaged in fighting the Court of Wards at present, and if Mr. Knight chose to call her he could do so.

Mr. Barrow submitted that he was entitled to leave copies and translations of the documents put in furnished to him for the purposes of the defence. He submitted that, in a case like this, where the evidence had been put in to a certain extent only, he and the Court was entitled to test that evidence in a proper way. Why should the defendant be put to the expense of paying for the translation of these voluminous papers?

The Magistrate said that, as he understood the case, Mr. Gasper did not personally care about relying on the documents put in, and placed all those documents at the disposal of the defence to do what they pleased with them. Certainly, Mr. Gasper did not intend to pay for their translation for the use of the defence.

Mr. Barrow wished to know then whether the documents were put in for a limited purpose only. If they were to be put in as evidence, they must be put in as evidence in the language of the Court.

Mr. Gasper said he was not going to assist Mr. Knight by paying for a portion of his defence. His client had quite enough to do to pay for the expenses of the prosecution. He had proved by a number of witnesses, what the khillut ceremonies had cost. That, for instance in one respect, was quite sufficient for his purpose. The defence should have the opportunity of looking into the accounts, when the witnesses who spoke to them were examined. In order to prevent Mr. Knight having the shadow of a grievance, he had placed these accounts before the Court, and Mr. Knight was at liberty to inspect them and take copies of them if he chose.

The Magistrate remarked that there seemed to be some misconception on the matter. He had very grave doubts at the outset whether he was correct in allowing Mr. Gasper to go into the prosecution in the way in which he had done at all, after he had thrown out the fact that he intended to commit it. But Mr. Gasper had gone much further than he was in any way compelled to do to prove a *prima facie* case, and for some reason or other he had gone very much further than there was any necessity for. In all these cases the real *onus* of proof was thrown more on the defence than the prosecution.

Mr. Barrow said that it was essential that he should have a long postponement for the purpose of having the documents translated.

Mr. Gasper here intimated that he would call no more witness, and would close his case.

The Magistrate said that upon that he should direct a charge to be drawn up, and should further consider it necessary on the next hearing, if a charge was drawn, to have Mr. Barrow's clients furnish security for their appearance in the ordinary course. He wished to give them full notice of that to enable them to be in a position to do so. He also proposed to adjourn the case for this purpose till Saturday.

Mr. Barrow urged that it was impossible for him to go on even with the cross-examination on Saturday, and wished for a postponement for at least a month.

Mr. Gasper objected to any postponement. Mr. Knight had made these allegations, and had repeated the libels in issue after issue, and had wound up in the last article dealing with the subject by saying that he had proof to justify all that he alleged. If he had these proofs was not it very lame to say now that, having made these allegations, he had not got evidence of them? He ought to have been prepared to justify them in that Court. The Magistrate had the power to try the case summarily in the exercise of his discretion, and decided to commit it. If the case had been summarily dealt with, the defence must have been gone into at once. To say that he was not prepared even to go on with cross-examination was to make allegations of a kind which was certainly phenomenal in a Criminal Court. If he was not prepared with his defence, how did he dare to publish those articles? It was really taking advantage of that Court.

Mr. Barrow said that Mr. Gasper had favoured them with a large amount of documentary evidence, and, contrary to all rule and practice, not a single word of these documents had ever yet been read to the Court. Take, for instance, the document relating to the grant of the pension. The Court was even ignorant of its contents. It was monstrous to exclude him from the right of having them translated.

The Magistrate said that supposing anyone or none of those documents where put in, even then, there was sufficient ground upon record for the defence to be gone into. In any case the present case could not be sent up for trial at the forthcoming session. He would accordingly postpone it till Saturday only for the purpose of drawing up a charge.

Mr. Gasper pointed out that when this was done the Magistrate, under the law, was bound to send it up at once.

Mr. Barrow said that the Maharani might be examined on commission.

Mr. Gasper pointed out that the High Court steadily refused to examine any witnesses on commission, and if a commission was now issued to examine her, that commission would not be accepted by the High Court, and would not be worth the paper on which it would be written for the purposes of the prosecution or defence.

After some further argument, the Magistrate adhered to the determination to call up the case on Saturday, and frame a charge against the accused, any further applications in reference to it to be dealt with when that was done.—*Englishman.*

THE MANDALAY INQUIRY.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Moylan to Mr. Bernard in reference to the inquiry as to Colonel Hooper's case:—

Moola Ismail's House,
Dated Mandalay, 16th April, 1886.

Dear Mr. Bernard,—I have just had an opportunity of reading in the *Rangoon Gazette* your evidence given before the Court of Inquiry in Colonel Hooper's case.

On the 18th March I wrote to Colonel Lowndes, as President of the Court, a letter in which I said referring to persons who could give evidence:—"Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner. He has received a letter from Colonel Hooper, in which that officer admits he was responsible for extorting evidence from a person by putting him in fear of death. Colonel Hooper's letter was written in reply to one from the Chief Commissioner, pointing out the error of his conduct." When giving your evidence before the Court of Inquiry, you say "I received a letter from Colonel Hooper, but not to the effect mentioned by Mr. Moylan."

I wish to remind you, that on the 30th January, you wrote to me, in reference to Colonel Hooper's letter to you, in the following terms;—"Colonel Hooper has not pleaded or represented, that he was not responsible for extorting evidence from a suspected person, by putting that person in fear of death. When I spoke and wrote to him, on the matter, pointing out his error, he answered me, as though he felt and accepted all responsibility for what had been done, and assured me that nothing of the kind would occur again."

My letter of the 18th March to Colonel Lowndes, appears to me to coincide exactly with the description of it you gave me, in your letter of the 30th. Indeed, I use your own words. As I would be unwilling to, in any way, misrepresent you, I shall feel much obliged, if you will kindly point out to me, how, or in what respect, I misstated or misquoted the substance or effect of Colonel Hooper's letter to you, in my letter to Colonel Lowndes, or how I differed from your own description of it.

In another portion of your evidence, before the Court of Inqiury, you said:—"But my most distinct impression is, that Mr. Moylan wished to press home, against the military authorities, every charge he could, on account of the way in which he had been made to leave the expedition, under General Prendergast's orders, about the 30th November, or 1st December. The latter impression I have gathered from what Mr. Moylan told me on more than one occasion."

I shall feel much obliged, if you will remind me, of the substance or details of any conversation I have had with you when I expressed a wish or determination 'to press home against the military authorities, every charge I could.'

On this point I may remind you, that when I arrived in Mandalay in the early part of January, I mentioned to you as Chief Commissioner, that on the voyage up, I had ascertained, that in the Minhla district, the military authorities had, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, beheaded criminals who had been executed, and then stuck their heads on poles. That although I thought these proceedings were very improper, still as they were probably due to an error of judgment, I would not refer to them in my telegrams or letters to the *Times*. You then officially inquired into the matter and ascertained from the Deputy Commissioner that the facts were, as I had stated, and you informed me that that you had given instructions such proceedings should cease.

Had you stated that I announced to you my intention of exposing the blunders committed by certain individual members of the Head-Quarter Staff as it was then constituted, our memories would have coincided. All those gentlemen have since ceased to hold the appointments they then held, and Colonel Hooper was not one of them.

I think every one, who has read the work 'Burma after the Conquest,' recently published by Mr. Grattan Geary, one of the most experienced journalists in India, will see, that had I been so anxious, as you suggest, to press home charges against the military authorities, I might easily have done so in connection with the executions that took place in December and January.

I write this letter to you, in my casacity as special correspondent of the *Times*.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Edward Moylan.

We (*Rangoon Gazette*) believe, to the above letter, Mr. Bernard merely replied, that he had given his evidence according to the best of his memory and ability.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

It is said that the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has changed his mind in regard to going to England this year, and also that he will not resume racing on the same grand scale in which he carried it out for the past few years. No reason is given for this apparently sudden resolve of the Maharajah to sever his connexion with the turf, for he announced, to several of his friends in Calcutta last cold season, that it was his intention, when in England, to pick up one or two good horses to try and take the change out of Metal. But circumstances alter cases, and we hear that his careful trainer Watson is about to return to Australia and to enter into business there, where we hope that he may meet with the success that he thoroughly deserves.

Many men connected with the Indian turf in past years will be glad to hear that Brewty, one of the best riders of Arabs ever seen in this country, has recovered from his late accident, and is now nearly able to dispense with his crutches, and shortly proposes to go to Poona, where he hopes to find an engagement in one of the large Arab stables there. No rider on the turf is more capable of doing justice to any horse placed under his care than Brewty, and we hope that he will be successful in his desires.

Some time last year, the Maharajah of Jodhpore sent one of his oldest and most confidential servants to Bombay to purchase some horses for the Jodhpore stable. A contract was entered into, and a certain number of horses, Arabs and others, were contracted for at a cost of nearly ten thousand rupees, the employé of the Rajah giving the name of his principal to avoid all responsibility. Subsequently, however, the Jodhpore Rajah repudiated the bargain, and refused to take over the horses, and new it is very probable that a case will come on in the law courts in Bombay, in which the owners of the several horses will sue the agent for losses sustained for the keep of the horses and for damages sustained by their not being duly taken over as agreed upon. Of course, the Jodhpore Maharajah considers himself responsible for any losses that his accredited agent might sustain.—*Asian.*

They seem to be getting "no forrader" at Jodhpore as far as arriving at sensible stable management is concerned. Mr. Johnson has been up there for some time without any tangible result. Captain Elliot has had a few horses made over to him to run at Bombay meets, and this, of course, is as it should be. Mr. Maitland has been asked to select a few racers in Australia, and presumably the training and management of these will be entrusted to him; then a member of the C. T. C. hinted some days ago that it was not unlikely some English maidens might be imported by Maharajah Pertab Singh. Scott, Sr., Robinson, Jr., and Heywood, all steady, honest lads, are in the employ, but with little or no authority. Elliot has gone to Australia and will probably not return empty-handed, but there affairs stand; heaps of employés and would-be "helps" are on the staff, but not one knowing exactly what his position is. And it looks very much as if the same unsatisfactory state of things which created such richly deserved scandal last year would be allowed to continue as far as the stable itself is concerned. If the Maharajahs cannot find, or do not care about giving, any one gentleman, unlimited control over their racing affairs as they have been advised would be their wisest action, why do they not ask either Dignum or Ryder, both of whom are at present without direct employment, and whose names are sufficient guarantee of their probity, to take charge of the stable? As surely as we write, if the running of the Jodhpore horses is continued on the same lines as those of last year, Stewards will not be appealed to again, but Lynch law will be promptly resorted to; there are several handy tanks near most race-courses, and it will not be the roping jockey alone who will stand on his head in the muck at the bottom. The Calcutta betting public are, at any rate, fully and firmly resolved to stand no repetition of last year's impudent frauds.—*Planters' Gazette.*

A NEW MEMOIR OF GENERAL GORDON.

Sir Henry Gordon, who more than any one else enjoyed his brother's confidence has compiled a volume which puts a new aspect on several events in General Gordon's career, and tells something of interest about passages which have been imperfectly or inaccurately treated by previous writers. The book is published by Messrs. Kegan, Paul & Co. The *Standard* says:—

BOYISH LOVE OF FUN.

For the purpose of making his narrative connected, Sir Henry Gordon has been compelled to go over some old ground; but the greater part of his memoir consists of entirely new matter, which will be found very attractive reading. It is to this portion that the public will naturally most eagerly turn. Beginning with General Gordon's early career at Woolwich, we find much light thrown on his boyhood and early service as a cadet in the Military Academy. The story has often been told of how he tore the epaulets from his shoulders when his superior said that he would never make an officer; but we now learn, for the first time, why it was that this reproach was levelled against young Gordon. It appears that one day, as the cadets were going upstairs, the Corporal stood at the top and barred the way. The temptation was irresistible to Gordon, who, charging him in the stomach and sent him flying head over heels to the bottom of the staircase. The reproach of the Corporal on recovering his senses becomes at once intelligible and excusable. There are many other incidents showing his boyish love of fun and adventure of how he smashed the windows of the class-room with shot, of the explosions with which he alarmed pupils and teachers alike, and of the tricks he played on the Commandant. Among the latter may be mentioned his catching mice in his own father's house, and carrying them over to the Commandant's and letting them loose in his hall. Of this early period no other work gives such a graphic account as Sir Henry Gordon's narrative; but the Crimean and Armenian experiences are judiciously left as described in General Gordon's own letters, published two years ago.

THE TREATMENT OF YAKOOB KHAN.

The interest of the volume becomes greater after General Gordon's arrival to manhood; but Sir Henry does not pretend to have much fresh to say about his brother's career in China. The really novel matter begins with a more recent period. After the close of his service in the Soudan as the representative of the Khedive, General Gordon accepted the post of private secretary to Lord Ripon, who had just been appointed Viceroy of India. The appointment was singularly unhappy on the part of those who made it, and there is no difference of opinion that Gordon was ill-advised in accepting it. He held it for only a few weeks, but the true reason of his resignation, which was attributed at the moment to religious scruples or differences of opinion, is now placed in an authoritative manner before the public. Religious differences had nothing to do with the matter, but General Gordon's high sense of right and wrong caused the severance of his brief connection with Lord Ripon. At the time of his arrival in In ia the ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, Yakoob Khan, was in honourable confinement, suspected, if not accused, of complicty in the Cabul massacre. The papers relating to that subject necessarily came before General Gordon, and he at once formed the conclusion that Yakoob Khan was innocent, and that no case had been made out against him. The ordinary private secretary would have been satisfied with forming and expressing this opinion, but in none of the avocations of life was General Gordon actuated by a respect for custom or conventionality. He at once protested that as Yakoob Khan was innocent of the crime imputed to him, he ought not to be punished as if he were guilty, or, in other words, that he should be restored to the Afghan throne. He believed also that this would have been the best policy, but, as he wrote at the time, "it seemed as if there was no one who cared to look forward and have a policy," and consequently he resigned his appointment. Whether people agree with the course pursued with Yakoob Khan, who very soon after his arrival in India, was found to be insane, or not, they cannot help seeing that General Gordon's connection with the subject afforded him an opportunity of supplying some highly interesting evidence as to his character. We certainly do not think it desirable that subordinate officials should, as a rule, be given to advocating high moral doctrines and asserting their right to independent opinions, but it is not necessary to discuss that point. No one will think any the worse of General Gordon for his sturdy refusal to co-operate in the punishment of a man whom he considered innocent.

THE MISSION TO PEKIN.

At the very moment that he severed his brief official connection with India, China and Russia happened to be on the verge of war, through the refusal of the Pekin Government to accept the Treaty of Livadia. Li Hung Chang invited General Gordon to come to China, and the world immediately interpreted the latter's assent as meaning that he had accepted the command of the Chinese Army in her coming struggle with the great power of the North. The report produced dismay in official quarters. Gordon was still an officer on full pay, his resignation had not been officially accepted, and before these irregularities could be arranged, he was announced as on his way to Pekin, where a declaration of war upon a friendly Power appeared to be imminent. General Gordon's reply, in anticipation of all official censure, was to place the resignation of his commission at the disposal of the authorities. General Gordon's Mission to Pekin began ominously, but it could not have ended more favourably than it did. His departure seemed a prognostic of war: it proved the cause of peace. Through his advice, the Chinese carried their point by diplomatic means, and the Kuldja question was settled without bloodshed. They acquiesced in the prudence of his advice, at least for that time, and admitted their inability to cope, single-handed, with a great European State. But, so far as the interest of Sir Henry Gordon's volume is concerned, the chief importance of the whole affair is that it supplies another graphic incident to the many striking passages on record in this work and elsewhere about its hero. On arriving at Tientsin, Gordon found a feeling prevalent at the Foreign Legations that Li Hung Chang should be incited to upset the Imperial authority, and establish himself in its place. It was even proposed that Gordon should offer to lead his army. His reply was remarkable: "I am equal to a good deal of filibustering, but this is beyond me." He showed his good judgment when he went on to say that he did not think the project would succeed, as Li had not a sufficient following. The description of his interview with Prince Chun is equally graphic, particularly where the interpreter, frightened at his big words, upset his cup of tea, and General Gordon, taking the dictionary from him, found the word "idiotcy," and pointed it out to all the assembled Princes and Ministers.

THE ROAD TO INDIA.

Space could not be found for the many original and often sagacious observations with which these pages are filled on a variety of subjects, from China to Palestine, and from the Seychelles to Ireland. General Gordon, like everybody else, had his views on the Irish question, and he at least is responsible for one striking phrase when he wrote that it was "like a freeting cancer, eating away our vitals as a nation." He also expressed very strong—and, we think, very erroneous—opinions on the subject of our best road to India. Starting from the assumption that the greatness of England depends on her naval superiority alone, he advocated our return to the Cape of route, which if suitable steamers were built, would not be many days longer for the conveyance of troops than that by way of the Mediterranean; while it would possess greater advantages in point of healthiness. But General Gordon did not conclude his statement with a mere expression in favour of the open sea route to India similar to that made by Lord Charles Beresford in the House a few weeks ago. He went on to insist that if this were done we could afford to be indifferent to Egypt, and to abandon Malta as locking up so many thousands of our troops uselessly, because, in the event of war, we could close the Mediterranean to hostile Powers by stationing one squadron at Gibraltar and another at Aden and Perim. The idea, of course, is never likely to be adopted, but it is worked out with General Gordon's usual care. This and many other similar passages might be quoted to show that Sir Henry Gordon has published a remarkable book, and, notwithstanding all that has been written and said of his brother during the last three years, he has much, that is both fresh and interesting, to tell us of a man who, whatever his faults of judgment, rightly deserves to be classed among our national heroes.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 6th May 1886.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·783
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	228

* From midnight to midnight.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

The case for the defence was commenced on Wednesday.

Mr. Grant, for 1st and 2nd prisoners, said he wished to call witnesses, and would address the jury on behalf of his clients.

Mr. Pole, for the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, said he did not intend to call any witnesses.

Mr. Soondram Sastri, for prisoners 6, 11 and 13, said he would call no witnesses, but would address the jury.

Mr. Ananda Charlu, for the 7th, 8th and 9th prisoners, said he would call no witnesses, but would address the jury.

Mr. Norton, for the 14th prisoner, said he would call witnesses, and would also address the jury.

Mr. Grant then briefly stated to the jury his case. He said that what he proposed to present to the jury was the names of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, and as far as he could ascertain the exact dates on which they made their statements originally in connection with this case, either before the Police or the Magistracy. He then proposed to call certain police officers who had not been called by the prosecution, viz., Head Constable Christian and Sangalia Pillai, and he would endeavour to show, from what these witnesses would state, that Mr. Hartnett's evidence was not correct. Mr. Grant said he had cross-examined Mr. Hartnett as to the part taken by Christian and Sangalia Pillai in endeavouring to detect the perpetrators of this crime. He would show that suspicion did not fall on the prisoners now in the dock till after the 14th January, when the witness Kuppumuthu and the confessor Subban Nadan gave their evidence to Mr. Hartnett. He therefore wished to prove, by these two police officers, whom he would call, that others were suspected as being the real culprits in this case, and that other police officers had reported that they could prove that others were the real culprits. Mr. Grant would place these witnesses before the jury, and would then ask the jury if they were satisfied, beyond doubt, that these men now in the dock, and none but these men, were the men who had committed the offence. He would call these witnesses, not only to contradict Mr. Hartnett, but he would also call them to show that Mr. Hartnett, and those working with Mr. Hartnett, had worked in this case with the notion that the dacoity had been committed by the Zemindar's servants, and that that view of the case had now been put before the jury by the prosecution. What he wished to prove was that other views were held by others, which were equally as sound as that view now put before the jury. This was shortly what Mr. Grant would prove. His learned friend, Mr. Norton, on behalf of the Zemindar, would tell the jury why the police had directed all their energies towards the Zemindar and his servants.

Mr. Norton then briefly stated to the jury his case. He said that, with his Lordship's permission, he would reserve whatever remarks he had to make on the evidence adduced by the prosecution, till after the case had closed with the witnesses, his learned friend Mr Grant intended to call and the witnesses he himself might be forced to call. As to the actual facts of the case, Mr. Norton said there was no evidence at all that he would call. He took his stand on the broad assertion that there was absolutely no motive against his client—there was not the shadow of a motive, and it had not been suggested why his client should have conspired with a band of people for the purposes of committing a dacoity—a dacoity which had no other object than that of loot—on an individual like Mr. Garstin. Mr. Norton would go further, and if forced he would have to call some witnesses himself. He would state that this was not a prosecution, but a persecution. He would show that there was a motive which had influenced those who were working in this case. They had worked in this case, not with the desire to see the real offenders brought to justice, but to reach Mr. Crole through Mr. Norton's client. They wished to reach Mr. Crole, between whom and those whom Mr. Norton might be forced to call as witnesses there existed a spirit of bitter animosity. The influence that had been established as having been brought to bear in this case, Mr. Norton said, had been brought from very high quarters; he would be painfully compelled to mention some of their names. The influence brought to bear on the case had been done with the object of entrapping the Zemindar, and it was brought by persons some of whom knew the case to be false. It was certainly not brought with the hope of wreaking vengeance on the real perpetrators of the crime, as the law demanded, but to show that the Zemindar had done this, not of his own free will, but with ulterior objects, and to please a third person, between whom and themselves there was a deadly feud and a bitter fight to the death. It was done with the moral conviction that they would be able, by the physical conviction of Norton's client, to arrive at their end at all hazards.

Evidence was then called.

CALENDAR—May, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	May 11th,	7h.	11·4m. a.m.
Full Moon	" 18th,	6h.	38·4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" 26th,	4h.	27·4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 8	Victoria Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 30	6 22	1 34m 2 29 a	7 35m 8 26 a
Sun. 9	2nd Sunday after Easter. Corpus Christi procession, Bandora.	5 30	6 23	2 20m 3 20 a	8 25m 9 30 a
Mon. 10	Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Judgment Marine Court.	5 29	6 23	3 16m 4 17 a	9 24m 10 51 a
Tu. 11	Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Rosetta.*	5 29	6 23	4 25m 5 27 a	10 42m
Wed. 12	Town Council, 3 p.m. Cash Bazar, Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 28	6 24	5 55m 6 39 a	0 17m 0 6 a
Thr. 13	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Framjee Petit S. and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 28	6 24	7 28m 7 49 a	1 23m 1 30 a
Fri. 14	Bombay Mechanics' Building Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Gwalior, 5 p.m.	5 28	6 24	8 42m 8 42 a	2 15m 2 29 a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, 5th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Second Sunday after Easter, May 9.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 126, 320 & 324.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 140 and 233.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem—"The Lord is my Shepherd."—Macfarren.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Offertories are for the poor fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 280, 248 and 197.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 240, 230 and 27.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 129, 197 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 135, 136 and 266.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 205 & 57
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 11, 151 and 289.
Wednesday, May 12.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon. The Bishop of Bombay will preach.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 175 and 127.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 136, 199, and 21.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
7 a.m.—Vernacular Service.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 270, 199 and 197.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 11, 71, 1st Tune; Para 20, Chant 3; and Hymns 193, 1st June.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.
Parel-road, (near the Railway Bridge, Byculla).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the Steam-ship Victoria in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Glenmorven, 1,826 tons, Capt. J. G. Wright, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s.s. Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain C. Gadd, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo.

The s. s. Guilford, 1,475 tons, Capt T. D. Moffat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (2nd April), with a general cargo.

The barque Diamond City, 261 tons, Captain E. G. Spencer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankok (21st Feb), with a cargo of teakwood. She is consigned to the captain.

The s.s. Singapore, 2,431 tons, Captain G. Parodi, sailed yesterday with the mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. F. Bozzoni and Col. and Mrs. Walcott for Hongkong, and Mr. Fleming Norton and servant for Colombo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Satara, 820 tons, Capt J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (23rd April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt James, Mr. Riddly, Col and Mrs. Galloway, Col Simpson, Hajee Sidiek and 2 females, Hajee Dada, Col and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Dinshaw, Mr. Candler and 157 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
7th May.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Ravenna	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
" Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Beresford	1414	W. Howell	...	......
" Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Hornhead	1647	Thompson	..	Heyn & Co.
" Clan Forbes	1590	Tait	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Amana	2131	J. C. Main	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Victoria	2207	W. Russell	...	W & A Graham.
" Angers	2077	Pinkham	..	Ralli Bros.
" Victory	1846	Elevate	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
" Malwa	1397	G. W. Atkinson	...	P. & O. Co.
" Orpington	1497	W. Peterson	...	Captain.
" Loodiana	2147	A. P. Turner	..	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
7	Guilford (s)	Moffat	Liverpool, April 2.
	Satara (s)	Livingstone.	Busreh, April 23.
	Diamond City	Spencer	Bankok, Feb. 21.
	Shah Jehan (s)	....	....
	Sumatra (s)	....	....

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Kurrachee, &c.
	Kepler (s)	Beagle	Hull.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Vullymea	Bhownuggur.
	Hydaspes (s)	Scrivener	London.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	Singapore, &c.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Colombo & Shangai.
	Glenmorven (s)	Wright	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Merton Hall, for Malta and Liverpool; Countess, Venice; Castlegate, Havre; Satara, Kurrachee and P. Gulf; Ellora, Coast and Calcutta; and Malwa, Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 7.

From Liverpool.
Clan Forbes s—100 boxes bar-soap, G Jiwanjee and Co; 15 cases whisky, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Victoria s—85 cases stout, Treacher and Co.

From London.
Ravenna s—84 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee.
Verona s—9 cases writing paper, Mea Sahib; 15 cases eau-de-cologne, Oomersy Lilladur; 2 cases pianos and 7 packages sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co.
Loodiana s—75 cases matches, B Shapurjee; 75 packages empty sodawater bottles, H A C H Tyet; 6 cases iron safes, Badham, Pile and Co.
Malwa s—15 cases eau-de-cologne, E H Allarakia; 12 kegs shot, Treacher and Co; 4 cases printing material, *Times of India*; 8 cases printed books, Radhabhai.
Pekin s—3 cases concertinas, A Blascheck and Co.
Laleham s—5 cases perfumery, M Pallonjee; 1 hogshead gin, Pestonjee and Co.
Kerbella s—5 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Antwerp.
Rialto s—125 cases candles, H Tyabjee; 140 boxes window glass, A Noorbhoy; 10 cases needles, B Shapurjee; 40 cases writing paper, Hajee D Bowla; 51 cases window glass, T Ebramjee; 24 cases eau-de-cologne, Brandenburg and Co.

From Bordeaux.
Singapore s—2 cases claret and 650 cases brandy, B and A Hormarjee; 18 cases wine, F Woolley and Co.

From Genoa.
Raffaele Rubattino s—15 cases brandy, P Cassavello.
Singapore s—2 cases eau-de-cologne, Cooper, Madon and Co.
Manilla s—105 packages claret, 2 casks cognac and 1 cask champagne, Phillips and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 6.

Yates, Major, Bo 28th N I, on furlough, from England.
Gambier, Col, Bo R E, on privilege leave, from Matheran.

May 7.

Briggs, Lt, Bl, 3rd Hussars, on transfer, from Sialkot.
Grant, Major, Bo, 7th Regt B I, on leave, from Quetta.
D'Aguilar, Lt, Bl, 17th Lancers, on private affairs, from Lucknow.
Browning, Lt, Bl, 4th Roy Rifles, on M. D., from Peshawar.
Terry, Lt, Bo 1st Ox Lt Infy, on private affairs, from Poona.
Jeffreys, Major, Bl, Connaught Rangers, on private affairs, from Allahabad.
Burke, Surgeon, Bo I M S, on duty, from Kirkee.
Strong, Col, Bo 14th Infy, on furlough, from Quetta.
Galloway, Col, Bo 29th (D C O) Belooch Regt, on furlough, from Jacobabad.
James, Capt, Bo 5th Cavly, on privilege leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—May 7.

Gib, Major-Genl, Mad, Comdg Hyd Suby Force, on medical certificate, to England.
McKay, Surgn-Major, Bl I M S, on furlough, to England.
Bartholomensz, Surgn-Major, Bo I M S, on furlough, to England.
Gambier, Col, Bo R E, on privilege leave, to Mahableshwar.
D'Aguilar, Lt, Bl 17th Lancers, on private affairs, to England.
Browning, Lt, Bl, 4th Roy Rifles, on medical certificate, to England.
Terry, Lt, Bo, 1st Ox Lt Infy, on private affairs, to England.
Jeffreys, Major, Bl, Brigade Major, Allahabad, on private affairs, to England.
Galloway, Col, Bo 29th (D C O) Belooch Regt, on furlough, to England.
James, Capt, Bo 5th Cavly, on privilege leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 8th May 1886.

There will be Riding School on the Sea-face for the Mounted Rifles this day, Saturday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

By order.
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT—May 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)
Summary Suit.

155-86—Muljee B B—Jairaj Makanjee vs Cursondas Narronjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

176-86—Mirza, H K—Gordhundas Purshotumdas vs Tribhowandas Purshotumdas.
182-86—Hore, C and B—G S Forbes and others vs Narrondas Anundjee.

Long Causes.

75-86—Ardesir, H and D—Premchund Roychund vs The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co and another—Winter and B.
135-85—Winter and B—The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co vs Premchund Roychund and another—Ardesir, H and D.
59-86—In person—Sonabai vs Venayek Narayen and another—A F Turner and In person.
76-86—Hore, C and B—Ameerjan Naiqueen vs L W G Rivett-Carnac and others—Little, S, F, and N.
77-86—Winter and B—Lukhmibai vs Meghjee Khatao—Payne, G and S.
78-86—Hore, C and B—Soondervahoo vs Premabai and others—Junardhen G.
79-86—Pestonjee K—Premabai vs Jumnadas Hemraj and another—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

300-85—Chalk and W—Hecroobai vs Chutoorbhooj Morarjee—M M Moonshi—Part heard.

NOTICES.

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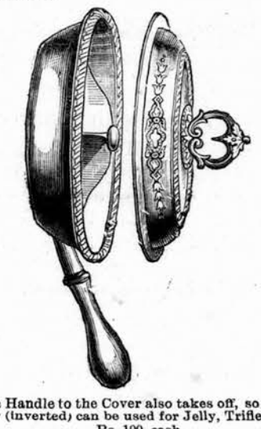
Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.



WITH PLAIN REVOLVING COVER Rs. 95, cash.
WITH ENGRAVED REVOLVING COVER, Rs. 108, cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables at once.



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Special terms for CLUBS, MESSES, and ORDERERS on a large scale.

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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, &c., "JOHN WILLIAMS."

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THE "CARLYLE" DYNAMO ELECTRIC MACHINE,

FOR ALL ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL PROCESSES.

Silver Plating Plants.
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SOFT AND MELLOW, PURITY GUARANTEED.

CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.		CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.		
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		Softened and matured by Age.		
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		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.		
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		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.		
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		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.		
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		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.		
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		Of uniform quality at all times.		
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		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.		
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		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.		
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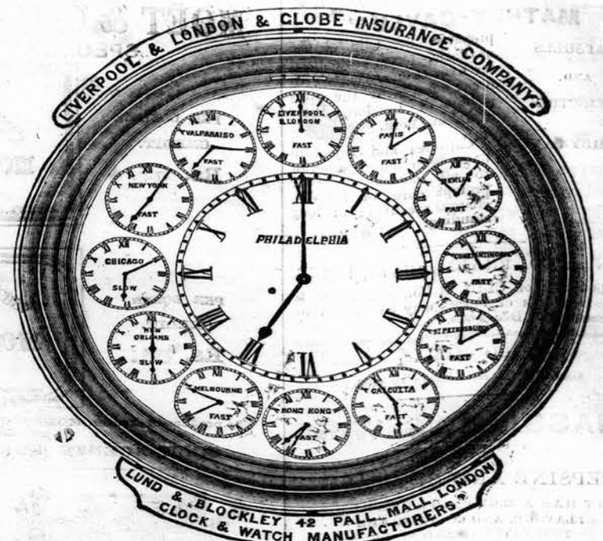
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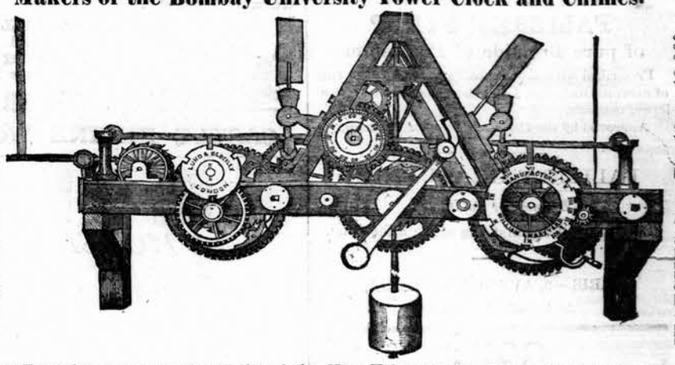
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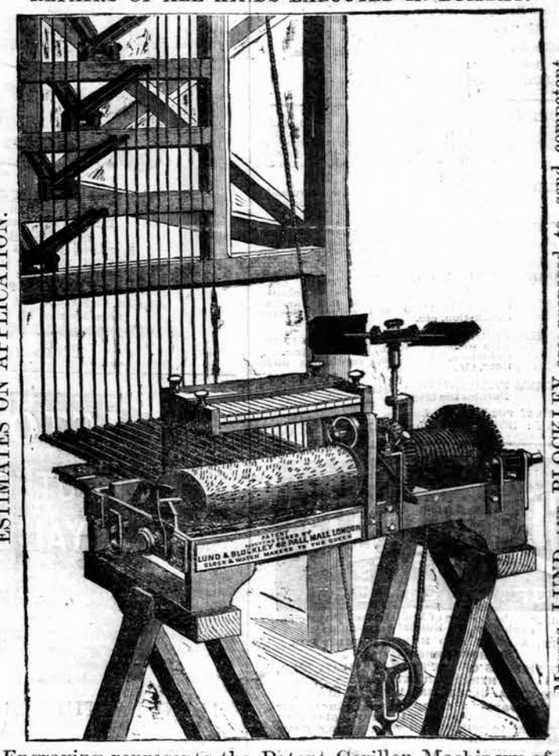
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.